"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair and colder, with brisk to high winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,218. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Spain's campaign in the Philippine Islands is said to have been almost paralyzed by the want of sufficient troops to prosecute it. The result of the Austrian elections will be, it is said, to give the Government a safe majority in the Reichsrath.

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A salt car ran away on Broadway, Brooklyn, yesterday, and crashed through the ferry gates at the foot of the street.

The extra session of Congress will meet to-day, and it is possible that the President's message will be laid before it this afternoon.

The expense of maintaining the State Capitol has increased greatly in the past two years, and there is talk of appointing an investigating committee to inquire into the causes.

At a conference of Republican leaders with Senator Platt, it was decided that the Raines law amendments should be reported to the Legislature. The opponents of the scheme were nearly all absent, and the decision, it is said, puts more bitterness into the strained relations now existing among Republican machine politicians.

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The presence of Mme. Scalchi, Mme. Orlandi-Alberti, and other artists, who volunteered to sing for their countrymen, drew a crowd to the Church of St. Joachim, in Roosevelt Street.

Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute, addressed a large audience in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church last night. He claimed that education would solve the race problem.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, in the Jersey City Congregational Tabernacle, last night, severely criticised the New Jersey Legislature for its failure to correct the taxation evils of Jersey City.

The Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn celebrated its thirtieth anniversary, by services at which the four pastors who have ministered to it were present and participated.

The chapel of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, was dedicatetd. It will be occupied until the new church is completed, in the Fall.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone, in Brooklyn, paid a tribute to the unrestricted generosity of Mrs. Nannette Marks in giving money for a Catholic institution, and narrated the remarkable incident which led to it.

Dr. Abbott last night reviewed his sermons on the Bible. He said he had received much commendation for his work. He also discoursed on the traditions relating to the authorship of various Old Testament books.

The sixtieth anniversary of the church work which the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church represents was celebrated. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Vail, preached a historical sermon, and reminiscences were told by laymen.

The inspiration or truth of the Old Testament was the subject of sermons by many metropolitan preachers. The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage attacked the story of Adam and Eve, declaring it to be a myth taken from pagan sources and untrue. The Rev. M. C. Peters upheld the Bible as an inspired book. Other ministers voiced their beliefs on the subject.

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The granite sarcophagus intended to contain the body of Gen. Grant will arrive from Chicago early this week.

There were several personal encounters in a Populist convention Saturday at Denver. Mr. Akers's whiskers were roughly used by two women who resented a remark he had made.

State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn issued yesterday the report of the Insurance Department as to fire insurance companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1896. The report was written by Mr. Payn's predecessor, James F. Pierce.

George W. Mandel, the young Brooklyn business man who disappeared a week ago, has not been heard from yet. An active search is being made for him, and telegrams have been sent to the police of the large cities in this vicinity.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided in favor of the Milk Producers' Protective Association in its complaint against the Erie and Lackawanna Railroads. The commission decides that a uniform charge on milk, without regard to distance carried, is unfair, and that for this traffic there should be at least four divisions of stations.

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A memorial service was held yesterday at the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's Orphan Asylum in honor of Morris Goodhart, the late President.

"The" Allen and the seven employes arrested in the raid of 513 West Broadway were held for examination to-morrow, when arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court.

Dr. William Tod Helmuth delivered an address of good counsel to the senior class in the New York Homeopathic Medical College. The class gave him a gold and silver Japanese idol.

Two little children were locked up all night in the King's Bridge Police Station on a charge of stealing two oranges. At the hearing no prosecutor appeared and Magistrate Mott sent them home with a policeman.

Former Excise Commissioner Harburger, in an address on home rule for our municipality, attacked the proposed amendments to the Raines law, and advocated a bill giving the Mayor power to remove Police Commissioners.

Trustee Henriques will introduce at the next meeting of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees a resolution providing that all appointments of bridge employes hereafter shall be made under civil service rules.

Senator Cantor is very indignant over the report of the Lexow committee regarding trusts. He says Republicans will never interfere with corporations, but the time is rapidly coming when the people will take action.

Charges of gruelty may be made against Miss Lulu Roberts of School No. 16, Brooklyn, for chastising Ernst Wiebusch, thirteen years old. The boy's father says he was beaten on the head. Miss Roberts says he is incorrigible, and that she used a rattan only on his hands.

David Aiken of 795 Washington Street was locked up by the police of the Charles Street Station because he refused to make a complaint against a man the police suspected of having assaulted him. Magistrate Cornell denounced the arrest as an outrage, and told Aiken to complain to the Police Commissioners.

The Central Labor Union discussed the Ellsworth Anti-Cartoon bill yesterday, and prison labor. A committee was appointed to meet the prison Commissioners and confer with them. A speaker recommended a plan to build a "labor temple" on promises to pay, issuing scrip instead of paying money for work and material.

Alderman Ware, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen, holds that it is an outrage for the Legislature to sanction sidewalk obstructions by vendors in this city. The opponents of the Finn bill do not admit that the use of the stoop line for mercantile purposes is ever legal, but they are not objecting to newspaper stands as a public convenience.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church is reported to be negotiating for Transfiguration Chapel, at the Boulevard and Sixty-ninth Street, with the desire of moving further up town, but it is understood that Christ Church, only two blocks above, objects to have another Episcopal Low Church as a close neighbor. The congregation of the chapel is making efforts to buy the property which belongs to the Church of the Transfiguration, or "Little Church Around the Corner."

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MAINTAINING THE CAPITOL

The Cost Has Increased Very Materially During the Last Two Years.

AN INVESTIGATION MAY BE HAD.

Some Significant Figures Regarding the Expense of the State House and the Executive Mansion in Albany.

ALBANY, March 14.—The cost of "maintaining" the State Capitol and other public buildings here for the two fiscal years last passed, as shown by warrants drawn in the Controller's office, was $648,425.50. Of this, $295,221.13 was spent in 1895, and $353,204.37 in 1896. These were increases over the preceding year of about $60,000 in the first instance and $121,000 in the second.

Frederick D. Easton, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, has had charge of these expenditures. He was appointed by Gov. Morton two years ago, and has been reappointed by Gov. Black. His home is in this city. He is one of the political lieutenants of William Barnes, Jr., the head of the organization which owes allegiance to Senator Platt in this county.

In connection with some bills pending before the Legislature which relate to appropriations for the Capitol, information has come to the surface which may result in an investigation to ascertain whether Superintendent Easton has expended these large amounts to the best advantage of the people who furnish the cash. It is said a resolution is ready to be presented to the Assembly asking this investigation by a committee.

In the aggregate of expenses the two largest items are "salary list" and "supplies." In 1895 the amount paid on the first item was $174,008; in 1896 this had increased to $186,912. In 1895 the item of supplies was $62,328. In 1896 this had increased to $75,755.

Lighting the Capitol.

The hearing before the Senate Finance Committee a few days ago brought out some developments on the subject of lighting the Capitol and other public buildings, which it was then said might lead to the investigation alluded to.

The State pays to the Albany Electric Lighting Company and the Albany Municipal Gas Company, which are controlled by the same individuals, $2,500 a month, for lighting the Capitol and the Executive Mansion—or, $30,000 a year. If "additional" lights are needed, the State pays $4 each for incandescent globes, put in by the company. The result has been that enough additional lights have been put in to bring the bill up to more than $40,000 in one year for lighting these buildings. The warrants at the Controller's office show that more extra lights were paid for during the Summer months than during the Winter, when the Legislature is in session. The extra lamps have been put in as thickly as possible. All told, there are in the Senate Chamber 300 burners.

Extra Lights Provided.

In January last, when the Legislature was in session and the days were short, there were 1,751 extra lights, for which the State paid $583.66. The same number served in February and March, but in April the number was increased to 1,931, and in June, when days are longest, the number was increased to 1,951, and in July to 1,972.

Additional lights were put in at the Executive Mansion, and the company's bill for six months there was $1,189.68, which was paid. The State also paid for rewiring the Executive Mansion and completing the fixtures the additional sum of $909.51. The six months noted include some of the Summer months and, estimating it for the other six months at the same rate, the bill will be, for the year, $2,379.36.

At the hearing the other day, Thomas Murray, the manager of the company, and John Norwood, Mr. Easton's engineer, submitted estimates as to the cost of putting in a plant, so that the State could do its own lighting. These bids were almost the same. Mr. Murray was opposing the bill. Mr. Norwood, being a State officer, was looked to by the committee to give information which would protect the State as far as the facts warranted. When the two estimates had been stated, Senator Higgins brought confusion by asking Norwood if Murray had seen his figures. Murray said they had "consulted" before making their bids. Then Mr. Higgins produced estimates from Commissioner Perry and others that the cost of the plant would be about $20,000, instead of about $100,000, as Murray and Norwood had made it.

If a committee is appointed to investigate, it will pay some attention to the relations existing between Superintendent Easton and the gas and electric lighting company. The latter is largely controlled by Anthony N. Brady. He has business relations with William Barnes, Jr. Barnes is political sponsor for Superintendent Easton.

The Salary List.

Here are some facts with reference to the "salary list" at the Capitol: When Gov. Black had been in the Executive Chair less than two weeks, as one of the Trustees of the Capitol, and responsible directly as being the appointing power for the Superintendent, he investigated the pay roll. The only comment which he made officially was an order that a large number of the names on this roll should be stricken off. This was done. A week or two later, he took his pruning knife again, and when he had used it the names on the "salary list" had been reduced, all told, by almost 200. The Capitol, since then, has been "maintained" just as effectively as it was before. The Legislature has been in session and more work has been necessary in the way of attending to heating, lighting, and ventilating apparatus, more cleaning has been required, more visitors have been on hand to make demands on the orderlies, and yet no more complaint is made that the building is not as well cared for than was made when the hundred odd additional names were on the pay roll.

Effect of Elections on Employes.

There is evidence that the number of employes on the Capitol has varied in accordance with the proximity of an election.

For the entire month of June last the pay roll for the Capitol force was $5,121. For the last half of September it had increased to $8,104, or, if the force was the same during the entire month, about three times what it was in June. There were in September 261 employes. This included 66 who were classed as "laborers." They received from $60 to $75 a month. There were 18 "orderlies," who received $60 a month, and there were 99 who were classed as "cleaners" at $60 a month each. Just what these cleaners did in distinction from 17 others, who are on the roll with the word "cleaning" opposite their names, is not apparent.

The incidental expenses for repairs and the like will be scrutinized if an investigation is held.

In 1895 the State Controller paid a warrant of Superintendent Easton of this nature:

"New elevators and repairing old elevators, $17,997.74."

In 1896 there was a further expense under the same head of $11,999.72. These lump sums have been criticised as extravagant.

Repairs and Alterations.

For 1895 this item appeared in the Controller's report, under the list of expenditures in the Department of Public Buildings:

"Repairs, alterations, furniture, incidental expenses, painting, and improved drainage of the Executive Mansion, $20,131.80."

For 1896, under exactly the same heading, the Controller paid $6,198.85. The original cost of the Executive Mansion was $100,000, approximately.

The cost of maintaining the Capitol has naturally increased, as portions of it have been completed. In 1884 the amount was $124,777. That was soon after the present system of management was adopted. The amount has grown regularly. For the last seven years, the total payments by the Controller for this purpose, and the portion of it which has gone for salaries are as follows:

Year.	Total.	Salary List.
1890	$174,562	$114,023
1891	166,850	109,504
1892	254,613	129,049
1893	254,518	147,362
1894	232,098	167,637
1895	295,221	174,008
1896	353,204	186,912

An effort will be made, it is said, to reduce the cost of maintenance this year to $100,000. It is in view of this possibility that there is talk of an inquiry to learn why it has not been done before.

DEATH OF WILLIAM DRURY.

He Was the Largest Land Owner in the United States and a Noted Stock Man.

KEITHSBURG, Ill., March 14.—William Drury, the millionaire land owner, aged eighty-seven, died to-night at his magnificent home Verdurett, north of this city. He was the largest individual land owner in the United States, having hundreds of thousands of acres in Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas, besides 6,000 acres of the richest farming land in this county.

He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1833. For twenty years after coming to Illinois he was successful as a storekeeper, but failing health compelled him to change his occupation. Mr. Drury had 1,000 acres of land. He tilled it and improved it until 1869, when he began to be interested in stock. He imported Norman-Percheron horses and soon had some of the best stock of this kind in the State.

One of the things for which he was famous was his splendid home and its famous park. Directly in front of his house he constructed a park of thirteen acres. He stocked it with buffalo, deer, elk, foxes, squirrels, antelopes, swans, tiger cats, coons, and badgers. This park was visited by thousands of persons at all times of the year. He had six barns surrounding a twelve-thousand-dollar brick house, with all modern improvements, including gas, hot and cold water, steam heat, a conservatory, and a magnificent library.

KILLED BY THE CANNIBALS.

Capt. J. Gibbings, a Trader, Loses His Life in the Solomon Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Sydney advices by the steamer Zealandia yesterday report that cannibals in the Solomon Islands, some time in the latter part of January, killed Capt. J. Gibbings, a well-known trader.

The murder took place near Mendova. Capt. Gibbings had bought a quantity of copra, and while below on his cutter to get the trade to exchange for it, two Mendova natives jumped on top of him, and held him down, while a third native used a large knife to cut off his head.

A WIDOW NOW APPEARS.

The Will of Alonzo Cole Will Be Contested in Court.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 14.—Alonzo Cole, a prominent citizen of Wappinger's Falls, died on Jan. 2 last, and was supposed by his friends to be a bachelor. He left a will dated in 1883, by the terms of which $800 was given to Elvira Sheehan, and the balance of his estate, valued at $10,000, was bequeathed to his brother, Caleb M. Cole, and his children. The will was admitted to probate last month, and letters testamentary were issued to Caleb M. Cole, as sole executor.

Proceedings have now been instituted on behalf of Eva Sandell-Cole of Wappinger's Falls, to revoke the probate of the will on the ground that she was the wife of Alonzo Cole, and became so after he made his will, and that this instrument makes no provision for her. Mrs. Cole comes from a well-known family, and was supposed to be single.

All the heirs of Mr. Cole have been cited to attend the hearing in the matter before Surrogate Dorland, on April 6.

DRESSED MEATS FOR EXPORT.

Shippers Talking of Sending from New Orleans Instead of New York.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Men representing a yearly output of $20,000,000 in the matter of dressed Kansas City meats and Texas live stock for export arrived in this city to-night for the purpose of looking over the ground preparatory to changing their port of shipment from New York to New Orleans.

A. F. Nathan, who is manager for the big refrigerator beef and pork establishment of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company of Kansas City, is in charge of the party, which contains G. W. Simpson of Boston, President of the Fort Worth (Texas) Stock Yard Company, and Joseph Gould, also of Boston, an extensive exporter of live cattle in the east. The men are inclined to believe that the Gulf ports offer the greatest advantages for the exportation of both dressed and live cattle, and they term this route the natural outlet for the products mentioned. They say that there is less danger to material en route by rail, the time being halved, and they do not mind the extra period of sea travel, all other advantages outweighing this latter factor.

ARMENIANS IN GREAT FEAR

Dare Not Leave Quarters Assigned Them Because They Expect to be Slaughtered.

TURKS THREATEN EXCESSES.

A Relief Agent Murdered and Robbed by Kurds—Fears of Another Outbreak Against the Suffering Armenians.

LONDON, March 14.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that advices have been received there from Adana showing that the people of that town are in a terrible condition. The Armenians are in fear of their lives, and dare not leave the quarter allotted to them for occupancy. The Turkish officials are using every means to enforce the collection of taxes, despite the fact that the district has been devastated and the people have scarcely anything to meet the demands made upon them. The Turkish troops have not been paid in months, and they threaten to commit excesses if their arrears of wages are not promptly settled.

Many similar reports have been received from other provinces in Anatolia. It is rumored that a massacre of Armenians has taken place in Sivas, but no details are given.

It is stated that the Russian troops on the Anatolian frontier will occupy the country in the event of disorders breaking out.

Advices from another source are to the effect that disorders have occurred at Gemerek, in the Villayet of Sivas, and that several Armenians have been killed.

An agent named Yussuf, who was disbursing relief to the sufferers at Sert, in the Villayet of Diarbekr, has been murdered and robbed of £500, which had been furnished to him for relief purposes by the Duke of Westminster's Armenian fund. The offenders were probably Kurds. Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, and the Hon. A. W. Terrill, the American Minister, have demanded that the Porte punish the murderers and restore the money stolen.

DENIED BY THE PORTE.

The Story About Troubles in Asia Minor Said to be False.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Turkish Legation to-day gave out the following:

"There has been published a telegram dated Constantinople the 12th inst., saying that fresh atrocities are threatened in Asia Minor; that Christians there are in a deplorable condition, and asserting that the situation in Payes is extremely critical and bloodshed has occurred at Everek.

"The Turkish Minister is authorized by his Government to officially declare these reports as absolutely false and unfounded."

CUBAN WOMEN ARRESTED.

Carrying Out the Latest Cruel Orders of Gen. Weyler.

HAVANA, March 14.—The spectacle of poor, weak women and sickly babes under arrest was presented here Friday, it being a party of Cuban women brought in from Santiago, Bejucal, and other points nearby, in accordance with Weyler's last orders.

It is stated that he is so irritated over the daring raids made by the Cubans, the reports of the same doing him great harm in Madrid, that he is determined to stop them at any cost. His last orders provide that in all cases when a town has been attacked by Cubans all the Cuban women and their children shall be immediately arrested and brought to Havana, no matter what their station in life. This has raised a great hue and cry all over the city, and will make trouble for the Captain General, it is stated.

The party of Friday numbered twenty-one women and children, and they presented a terrible appearance as they sat in the prison waiting for food, they being almost starved. The little children, many of them babes in arms, were crying for food, and all were half sick. The women looked like invalids, having been all day in a close car with nothing to eat or drink and no place to sleep. They will be confined in the lowest prisons here, to "make an example of them," as Weyler remarked.

The Captain General thinks that this savageness on the part of the Government toward their female relations and friends will deter the Cubans from raiding these towns as often as they have done in the past. The orders have been sent forth, and it is expected now that every day will see a repetition of such scenes. Even the hardened guards over them expressed their pity for the poor, weeping women, and did what they could for them.

They will be exiled shortly, it is stated, to some remote place, where their relatives cannot well find them, this being a part of the Weyler plan. The order is denounced by all the foreign representatives here, and it may cause trouble later on. But Weyler is desperate, and cares little now what he does.

HARASSED BY THE INSURGENTS.

Failure of an Effort to Capture the Cuban Government.

HAVANA, March 14.—Gen. Jimenez Castellanos, learning that the members of the revolutionary Government were at San Geronimo, started on the 4th inst. from Puerto Principe with a strong column, with the intention of making an attempt to capture them.

The official report of the movement has just been issued. It states that during the march of the troops, which occupied five days, the column was constantly attacked by insurgent bands. Several lively fights occurred, in all of which the rebels were beaten and "dispersed" with many losses. Notwithstanding these continual defeats and dispersions the rebels hung on to the flanks of the column and prevented it from reaching its intended destination.

The official report says that in the different encounters the rebels left forty-seven dead on the field. The troops lost two Lieutenants and six privates killed, and three Lieutenants and twenty-nine privates wounded.

Sylvester Scovel, the American newspaper correspondent, who was released from jail at Santi Spiritus on Thursday last, arrived here to-day.

A Record in Shorthand.

QUINCY, Ill., March 14.—Isaac S. Dement of Chicago, champion shorthand writer, broke his previous record of 397 words by writing 402 words in one minute at a business college here to-night.

RAINES LAW AMENDMENTS

Senator Platt at Last Has Consented that They Shall Be Presented.

THE COUNTRY ELEMENT WINS.

The Decision Leaves Strained Relations Approaching Bitterness in Republican Machine Politics—The Opposition Absent from a Conference.

Strained relations exist to a degree approximating bitterness in Republican machine politics, aggravated by the outcome of the conference held in the parlors of Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, when the amendments to the liquor tax law advocated by Senator Raines were virtually indorsed.

It is a conspicuous victory for the country element, represented at the various conferences by Insurance Commissioner Payn, who had the backing in this agitation of Gov. Black, Senator Ellsworth, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. Before Mr. Platt left for Washington yesterday he yielded to them and the amendments will be reported.

Those who have in the last month conspicuously fought the proposition to alter the present law, on the ground that, well enough should, for political reasons, be left alone, are Jacob Worth of Brooklyn, Senator Coggeshall, "Abe" Gruber, Fred S. Gibbs, and ex-Postmaster Van Cott. The absence of these, except in the last-mentioned case, from the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, is supposed to show that they feel that the fight is lost. Last week the urban element was in the ascendency—or they thought so.

Prominent among the amendments is to be one which will help the revival of the table d'hote restaurant, as it was before the liquor tax exacted of the proprietors a hotel license of $800. This drove these little establishments out of business. Now, as the amendments will provide, a license of $250 will enable them to serve wine to diners during dinner hours. But there must be no barroom in the accepted sense of that term.

All clubs are to be brought under the cognizance of the liquor tax. Those now situated within the proscribed 200 feet of a church or school may continue, but no new ones may be started within such bounds. Another amendment, applying to so-called "Raines law" hotels, will require dining rooms of 900 square feet; rooms open on hallways, four-inch partitions, and like demands that may be found in the present Building Department laws.

SENATOR PLATT'S CALLERS.

Mr. Stranahan Said to Become Dumb on the Police Bill.

The busy scene that marked the arrival of Senator Platt from Washington Saturday at his offices in lower Broadway was repeated yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The first deputation to see him in his parlors yesterday morning was composed of ex-Postmaster Van Cott, Senator Mullin, and ex-Commissioner of Excise Charles Murray. They would only say of their mission that it was "private business."

The other callers showed a remarkable absence of New York and Brooklyn Republican leaders. The conspicuous exception was Edward Lauterbach. The others who held converse with Senator Platt were Insurance Commissioner Louis F. Payn, Senators Ellsworth and Stranahan, and William Barnes, Meyer Nussbaum, J. Irving Burns, and John F. Parkhurst.

Nothing was heard in a material shape of Senator Stranahan's emphatic opposition of Saturday to the police amendment of Mr. Lauterbach to the Greater New York Charter bill. His voice will be dumb, it is said, when the question of legislating the present Commissioners out of office comes up to-day, or at the latest, to-morrow. The Greater New York Police bill will, it was decided yesterday, be the first supplemental bill to follow the enactment of the charter, which will be presented as soon as alterations pertaining to the Dock Department and minor matters of detail are perfected.

Mr. Platt returned to Washington at 3:20 P. M. yesterday.

Senator Lexow's Report.

Senator Lexow did not join the Sunday deputations calling on Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. His conference with the Tioga County autocrat Saturday night appears to have resulted in an understanding, and this is said to take the shape of a decision that his report against trusts, comprising the voluminous data garnered by himself and confrères during the recent investigation, will be presented about the middle of the week.

THE FLOOD AT MEMPHIS.

Mississippi Higher Than Ever Before Since 1872.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 14.—The Mississippi River here is higher than ever before since the establishment of the weather office, in 1872, and probably since the sinking of the lowlands of Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee by earthquakes. The rise to-day was slightly above half a foot.

On all the islands near here and in the lowlands of Arkansas there is great suffering, and also great loss of stock and property, but no reports have been received of persons being drowned. People are leaving the lowlands for this side of the river without ceremony, and bringing all the stock and property they can.

To-day the Little Rock and Memphis managed to get its morning train into the city, but made no attempts to move the later trains. It will use the Iron Mountain tracks for its trains to-morrow. The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis brought trains into the city until Saturday night over its own line, but later wash-outs between here and Gilmour caused it to abandon the line and use that of the Iron Mountain to Nettleton, Ark. The Iron Mountain tracks are still a few inches above the water, but a slight rise will stop trains.

Several small levees or private dikes around towns and plantations have broken, but so far as heard from there have been no breaks in the main levee systems, either to the north or the south. They are being closely watched, and twenty shots were fired to-day at the steamer Bluff City because she went nearer to the embankments than the guards thought she should.

"NEW JOURNALISM" AT YALE.

No Exponent of It Allowed in the University Reading Room.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14.—The New York World has been excluded from the Yale University reading room.

The action was taken at the request of a number of students.

No exponent of "new journalism" is on file in the reading room.

STREET CAR RUNS AWAY.

Many Persons Have Narrow Escapes on Broadway, Brooklyn.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday a salt car, attached to Trolley Car No. 1,702 of the Bushwick Avenue line, became detached at Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, and speeded at at terrific rate on Broadway toward the river. A large crowd, including many women and children, was on the thoroughfare. Those who were crossing the street were warned by persons on the sidewalk, and in several instances women and children had narrow escapes.

The car finally crashed into the ferry gates at the foot of Broadway, breaking them into splinters. A few car hands then jumped on it and soon got it under control.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

Death of a Democratic Senator Improves Hunter's Position.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 14.—John P. Salyer, State Senator from Morgan County, died to-day of heart disease at his home, at West Liberty. This increases the Republican majority in the Legislature to four on joint ballot, and makes the election of Dr. Hunter as Senator almost beyond a doubt. Mr. Salyer was a gold Democrat, but it was hoped he would vote with the silver men on some propositions. Senator Ogilvie, who is a supporter of Blackburn, is sick at his home, and the silver forces are very much demoralized.

It is practically settled that no vote will be taken before March 23.

The Republicans will attempt to have the four new Republican Senators sworn in to-morrow. The Blackburn Senators will oppose them.

HANNA'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

His Firm Announces the Opening of a Coal Business in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Senator Mark A. Hanna has gone into the coal business in Chicago. After having spent several weeks in this city during the late campaign, Mr. Hanna has come to the conclusion it is a good place in which to do business, and accordingly he has just issued a pale-blue circular announcing to the trade that the coal firm of M. A. Hanna & Co., whose head offices are in Cleveland, has opened a branch office in Chicago.

Mr. Hanna's company is supposed to be a member of the Ohio State Coal Pool, which promises to put an end to rate-cutting. The output controlled by the pool is believed to aggregate 18,000,000 tons annually. The Hanna Company itself now controls the entire output of the Wheeling and Lake Erie mines.

G. M. Woodward, formerly General Western Agent of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Company, has been made General Western Agent of the Hanna Company.

CRUSHED UNDER THE WALLS.

Two Men Killed During a Wind Storm in West Virginia.

WHEELING, West Va., March 14.—A heavy windstorm visited the town of Mingo Junction to-day doing considerable damage and attended with the loss of two lives. For a considerable time the wind was so fierce that it was with difficulty that men could keep on their feet in the cast house at the plant of the Junction Iron and Steel Company.

A lull occurred shortly before 2 o'clock, and then, in another second, the wind lifted up the iron roof of the cast house, which collapsed in falling, and the tall brick walls which were held by log chains fell in.

Two employes, Frank Hobson and Larry Fahey, were caught under the falling walls. A force of men were put to work to rescue them. Fahey was taken out, dead. A widow and several children survive him. He was fifty years old. Frank Hobson, aged twenty-nine years, and single, was so seriously crushed that he died three hours afterward.

John Werkas, a Hungarian, was struck by falling timbers and bruised and badly crushed. He managed to crawl away, and it was some time before he was found. He may die.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen in the central valleys, the Southern States, and the Northwest, and has fallen in New England, New York, and the St. Lawrence Valley. It has also fallen slowly in the South and central plateau region. There is an area of high pressure covering the central valleys and the Dakotas, and the barometer is low in the St. Lawrence Valley, and to the northwest of Montana.

It is colder in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the Gulf States, and it is slightly warmer on the Atlantic coast, and decidedly warmer from Texas northward to South Dakota.

Light showers prevailed yesterday in New England, New York, the lake region, Virginia, North Carolina, and the East Gulf States. The weather was generally clear last night from the Atlantic coast westward over the Mississippi Valley.

The indications are that the weather will be colder and fair from New England southward to Georgia, and that it will be fair, with slowly rising temperature, in the Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	17	29	31
6 A. M.	16	29	32
9 A. M.	16	31	32
12 M.	24	33	36
4 P. M.	27	33	36
6 P. M.	27	37	37
9 P. M.	24	36	36
12 P. M.	23	38	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	34½
Weather Bureau	32
Corresponding date 1896	22
Corresponding date for last 20 years	36

CONGRESS MEETS TO-DAY

Both Branches in Extra Session to Receive the President's Suggestions.

LITTLE BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Arbitration Treaty Likely to be Amended Before Action Is Taken on It—The President's Message to Be Presented To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—To-morrow at noon both houses of the Fifty-fifth Congress will convene in extraordinary session. It is not likely that the Senate will remain in continuous session during the week, unless the President is much more expeditious than he has been in making nominations.

There is nothing before the Senate, and there will be nothing to require close application to business until the Committee on Foreign Relations reports the arbitration treaty with Great Britain. A special meeting of the committee for the further consideration of this subject has been called for to-morrow. When Senator Davis's motion to refer the treaty back to the committee was discussed during the recent special session there was a general expression of opinion that the designation of Judges of the United States Supreme Court as members of the tribunal should be eliminated. It was thought that as jurists sitting in the court of last resort in this country the Judges might be called upon to pass upon questions similar to those that might arise under this treaty of arbitration, and, should this prove to be the case, the situation would be more than embarrassing, as the opinion of the Judge as a member of our own court might act as an estoppel in the exercise of his rights as an independent member of the tribunal.

It is almost a certainty that the treaty will also be amended along the lines of the Turpie amendment of the last session, so as to provide that every case or question intended to be submitted to arbitration under this general treaty shall first be submitted to the Senate for its ratification.

It seems to be a general impression that when the Senator appointed by the Governor of Florida to succeed Mr. Call arrives he will be seated. The Legislature of Florida does not convene until April 7, and six years ago the Senate seated Mr. Pasco ad interim, under precisely similar conditions.

The appointee from Oregon in place of Mr. Mitchell has not yet arrived. His claim to a seat is regarded as res adjudicata by the decision of the Senate in the Montana, Washington, and Wyoming cases in the last Congress. His credentials will undoubtedly be sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections as were those of Major Wood, the appointee of Gov. Bradley of Kentucky.

Meanwhile the Republicans in the matter of the organization of committees are playing a waiting game. They will make no effort to do more than fill their own vacancies until the Legislatures of these two States elect. It is understood that an agreement has about been reached with the Democrats to this end. The proposition to consolidate all elements opposed to the Republicans for the purpose of capturing the organization and the committees appears to have fallen through on account of the inability of these elements to come together.

President McKinley has practically completed his message to Congress, but in view of the necessity for an organization of the House before the joint committee of the two houses can be appointed to wait upon him and inform him that Congress is ready to receive the communication, it has been decided not to undertake to send the message to Congress before Tuesday.

While but little time probably will be occupied in organizing the House, the greater part of to-morrow afternoon will be necessary for the drawing of seats by members. It is expected the President's communication will be laid before the respective houses by 1 o'clock on Tuesday.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

It Will Be Introduced in the House After Its Organization.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The new Tariff bill will be introduced in the House to-morrow as soon as the organization is perfected, and will be referred to the Ways and Means Committee, by whom it was prepared. It is still incomplete. The committee spent the better part of to-day revising the schedules, and this work will be continued until to-morrow noon. Many details require careful consideration, and are liable to change at the last moment.

The bill will be given to the press about noon on Monday. Chairman Dingley will during the afternoon furnish the press a statement which will interpret the various provisions of the measure, explaining the material changes that have been made, their effect, and the reasons which led to them. A meeting of the full committee will doubtless be called for Tuesday, at which time the Democratic members, who have had no connection with the preparation of the measure, will be present. Full committee meetings will continue during the remainder of the week, in order that the various schedules may be fully considered and an opportunity afforded the minority for offering their amendments, which, it is safe to assume, will be promptly voted down.

It is Mr. Dingley's desire to report the bill to the House the first of next week, and to have it passed through that body at the earliest practical moment. No satisfactory explanation has been given by the committee as to why incomplete and inaccurate drafts of the proposed bill have been permitted to be published.

RAISES POTATOES IN WINTER.

Farmer Frank Dalzell of Wisconsin Has a Valuable Secret.

GENESEE, Wis., March 14.—Farmer Frank Dalzell is digging potatoes. This is his second crop this Winter, and is considered good, even for Wisconsin. These Winter tubers are being shipped to Milwaukee, where they bring $2.75 a bushel. How Dalzell does it is his secret.

Negress Dies, Aged 118.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 14.—Easter McCullough, a negress, died here to-day at the age of 118 years. She was a native of Georgia. She leaves a small army of grandchildren and great-grandchildren, but only one of a family of fifteen children survives her.

THE PLANS OF THE POWERS

The Decision to Grant Autonomy to Crete Not Known by the Insurgents.

A PROCLAMATION TO BE ISSUED

Turkey to Have Nothing to Do with the Internal Affairs of the Island —No Reply to be Made to Greece's Answer to the Powers.

CANEA, March 14.—As has before been stated, the fact that the powers have decided to establish an autonomous Government in Crete is not generally known to the insurgent leaders. This, it is said, is due to Admiral Reineck, lately in command of the Greek fleet, who refused to act as an interpreter between the foreign Admirals and the insurgents for the conveyance of information furnished by the former. Great Britain has now taken steps to have the Christian leaders informed of what it is intended to do, in the belief that as soon as the information spreads it will have the result of stopping the fighting.

Sir Alfred Biliotti, the British Consul here, has been instructed by his Government to have printed, as soon as his colleagues receive similar instructions, a proclamation announcing the decision of the powers to grant autonomy to the island. The proclamation will give no details of the scheme, but it will declare as a cardinal point that Turkey shall have nothing whatever to do with the internal affairs of Crete. The proclamation will be distributed as widely as possible, and it is thought that its effect will be very beneficial.

The insurgents are not the only ones who have been kept in ignorance of the action of the powers. The several Consuls here have had no official intimation from their respective Governments of what was to be done, a fact which has excited much comment.

The town is full of rumors that the powers are about to send troops to the island, but no official intimation to this effect has been received.

The belief prevails among the foreign fleets that the powers have finally decided to make no reply to the answer of Greece to their identical note, but to put their threat of a blockade into effect. It is thought that the blockade of Crete and the Piraeus will begin to-morrow.

It is stated that the Italians have shelled the insurgents at Kissamo Kastelli, but nothing further can be learned.

SYMPATHY FOR GREECE.

A Great Mass Meeting in Trafalgar Square, London.

LONDON, March 14.—Another Radical manifestation to express sympathy with Greece in her efforts in behalf of the Cretan Christians was held this afternoon in Trafalgar Square. At last Sunday's meeting in Hyde Park there were 20,000 persons present, and to-day it was estimated that the assemblage was fully as large, if not larger. Greek flags were numerously displayed, and many of the persons comprising the huge crowd wore rosettes made of the National colors of Greece.

Six platforms had been erected for the use of the speakers, who included Messrs. Michael Davitt, Francis Channing, J. Havelock Wilson, and J. H. Dalziel, all members of the House of Commons, and several Nonconformist ministers. The speakers maintained the right of the Cretans to settle their political differences themselves, without any intervention on the part of the powers, and denounced Prime Minister Salisbury for the part he had taken, in connection with Russia, Germany, Austria, France, and Italy, to compel Greece to abandon her attempt to liberate Crete and to save the Christian population of the island from Turkish misrule, oppression, and massacre.

The resolutions that were adopted amid much enthusiasm indignantly protested against the use of British forces to suppress the laudable efforts of Greece in behalf of civilization and Christianity. They also declared that the reply made by the Hellenic Government to the note of the powers offered a satisfactory basis for a settlement of the whole question, and urged the Government not to assent to the policy of coercion that is advocated by certain of the Continental powers, notably Germany.

BLOCKADE OF CRETE IMMINENT.

It May Be Extended to Grecian Ports —Italy May Occupy Crete.

LONDON, March 14.—The Chronicle in its issue to-morrow will claim to have authority to state that the blockade of Crete and certain unnamed Greek ports will begin on Wednesday, an ultimatum to that effect having been delivered to Greece.

Various reports concur that a blockade of Crete is immediately imminent, and a blockade of Grecian ports later, if Greece persists in her present attitude.

Negotiations are proceeding toward having France and Italy jointly occupy Crete, or Italy alone, with a mandate from the powers.

The Chronicle will also publish a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent saying that if Greece still refuses to yield to the demands of the powers after the blockade has begun, or if she declares war on Turkey or takes action on the Macedonian frontier, some of the powers have decided to carry coercion to any length, even to destroying the power of Greece both for the present and the future.

GREECE WANTS HER RESERVES.

Consul Jannahoulo Says the Call for Them Means War.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—D. Jannahoulo, Greek Consul at St. Louis, yesterday received a cablegram from Skouzes, the Grecian Minister of Foreign Affairs, urging reserves in this country to comply with the royal order calling to arms the reserves of 1866 to 1873.

Immediately upon receipt of this the Consul issued an appeal to all the Hellenes in this territory to apply to him and make arrangements for transportation to Greece. Simultaneously with this call to arms, the Consul issued a notice for a mass meeting of sympathizers of Greece to be held Monday evening next in Exposition Hall. The Consul says:

"This call means war. Of that I have no doubt. Nothing can now prevent a clash between Grecian and Turkish arms."

Troops Suffer from the Cold.

LONDON, March 14.—The Standard to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Janina, Southern Albania, stating that the weather has become very severe. It adds that the Turkish soldiers on the frontier are badly fed and lodged, and that they are suffering from disease. The Mussulman redifs destined for the frontier, upon reaching Arta, returned hurriedly, not liking the looks of the Greek irregular troops. The dispatch further says that the Greek troops on the Macedonian frontier are also suffering from cold and exposure, but notwithstanding this their ardor is unabated.

Still Bombarding Spinalonga.

ATHENS, March 14.—Advices received here this evening from Canea show that the insurgents are continuing their bombardment of the town of Spinalonga. The Turkish garrison is still holding out, though the cannonading has now been going on for nearly three days.

PROBLEMS OF THE ROMANS.

MANY OF THEM RESEMBLED QUESTIONS OF THIS AGE.

Prof. J. Leverett Moore Speaks of the Tendency of the Sexes to Imitate Each Other—Laws to Promote Marriage—Influence of Riches.

Prof. J. Leverett Moore of Vassar College, in a lecture before an audience of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences last week, showed that many of the social problems of the present age worried the Romans in the first century.

"We note in the first place," he said, "that each sex now tries to imitate the other in dress, appearance, and occupation. Juvenal complained that men used mirrors and paint, put up their hair in nets, dressed in feminine colors, swore women's oaths, and played women's parts on the stage. We may take as a parallel our college and amateur dramatic clubs, where success in skirt dancing and playing women's parts is considered a laudable accomplishment. Martial declared Philaena played ball, and Juvenal satirized the female athlete, who donned the armor and took the training of the professional gladiator."

The fashionable woman of to-day, said the lecturer, bears a striking resemblance to the Roman woman of rank. The Roman gentleman gave nothing away, nor bought nor sold anything without his wife's consent. He even regulated his tastes, and shut his old friends out of doors to suit her pleasure.

"Marriage had quite gone out of fashion in Rome," he continued. "Even Augustus failed in his attempt to encourage it by granting important privileges to those who were married and had children. It is interesting to recall the discussions and arguments of five years ago as to whether or not marriage was a failure. It is interesting to note in this connection the present excitement on this point in France. The National Alliance for the Increase of the Population of France, at the head of which is Dr. Bertillon, has proposed that the Government scholarships shall be given only to families having at least three children living; that Government privileges, such as licenses and concessions, shall be restricted to such families; that Government positions, as far as possible, shall be given only to fathers having more than three children, and that in deciding claims for promotion the number of children shall be taken into account.

"The new marriage law in Argentina imposes a tax upon every unmarried male between the ages of twenty and thirty, to be paid monthly. It further provides that young unmarried persons of either sex who shall, without sufficient reason, reject the addresses of those who may aspire to their hands, and continue contumaciously unmarried, shall pay 500 pesos, about $500, for the benefit of the young persons, male or female, who have been refused."

Prof. Morse also corrected an opinion quite prevalent that never before has wealth displayed the power it now exerts. "Hardly a phase," he said, "which marks the relations that money bears to social life nowadays was not seen in Rome in the first century. Money took the precedence of high birth, office, character, and morals. No one stopped to ask whence it came. Tables cost a fortune, ($40,000 to $60,000,) the cups and dishes were the work of celebrated artists, and the roses for one night are said to have cost one of Nero's hosts more than $150,000."

Our political bosses are not without their counterparts in Roman life of the first century, he said. In theory, the people were supreme, but in practice they were effectively handled by the wily patrician bosses or their local agents.

"These comparisons," said the lecturer, "may contain some suggestion or some warning of what the future has in store. Before the end of the fourth century the Western Empire had been swept away by a flood of barbarian invasion. Are we to be subdued by some race physically superior to ourselves, and outside our civilization, like the Tartars, as some believe; or does the danger lurk in the armies of the employed, the unemployed, and the unemployable, the Socialists, the Anarchists?"

LOOKING FOR ALICE PIERCE.

Mother of the Young Actress Appeals to Police Captain Chapman to Find Her Missing Daughter.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce of 1,144 Broadway called at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday morning and asked Capt. Chapman to look for her daughter Alice, aged fifteen, who had been missing since the night before. Her daughter, she said, is well known in the theatrical profession in this city as a child actress, and for the past two weeks has taken the part of Abraham D'Urberville in the play of "Tess," now running at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mrs. Pierce said that she has always been in the habit of accompanying her daughter to the theatre and back to their hotel, but on Saturday night, not feeling very well, allowed her to go alone. As she only appears in the first three acts, she generally reaches home by 10 o'clock, but on Saturday night she did not return at that hour, and her mother went to the theatre, where she found that the girl had performed her part and left the place as usual. Mrs. Pierce then returned to her hotel, where she waited all night, and when her daughter had not returned by morning she notified the police.

She said that one of the employes of the hotel told her that Alice had asked for a loan, but that she had not given it to her. Mrs. Pierce does not know why her daughter should run away, and said to a reporter that she is afraid that she may be sick somewhere. She added that Alice had no trouble of any importance.

When last seen Alice Pierce had on a black broadcloth suit, the skirt reaching to the top of her shoes, light box coat, with large brown satin sleeves, a brown hat trimmed with a large bird. She is quite childish in appearance, of medium complexion, and has blue eyes and light brown hair, which she always wears braided.

Consumption Among the Negroes.

From The Columbia (S. C.) Register, March 13.

The State Board of Health held a meeting in the office of the Controller General yesterday. The board determined to try and enlist the co-operation of medical associations and other State boards in urging upon the National Government the necessity of properly draining swamps and rivers, and thus removing one of the most fearful causes of death—malarial fever. With rivers kept properly drained and by the use of artesian water, medical experts think one great cause of death can be almost eradicated. Another matter discussed by the board was as to the best means of checking the ravages of consumption among the colored population. The physicians speak of the fearful mortality among them from this cause. It was decided to issue a circular to all colored teachers explaining this fact and showing that the most fruitful cause of the spread of this disease was the habit of expectoration by consumptives on the floors of school buildings and elsewhere. The teachers will be warned and urged to take every precaution possible to prevent the further spread of the disease from this cause.

A Syndicate's Mining Privileges.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Gazette.

The Ontario Government has given a syndicate a three years' right to search for minerals in a territory of 64,000 acres, situated in the mineral district of Algoma. During three years none but the syndicate's agents may prospect in the reserve, or, if they do prospect, they can profit nothing thereby. The syndicate has first claim to all prospective wealth that comes to knowledge. Naturally the policy behind this action has been freely criticised. It has never been found that the mineral development of a country has been promoted by creating monopolies. Private fortunes have, however, sometimes been thereby much increased.

PRAISE FOR GREEK VALOR

Lovers of God and Freedom, Says the Rev. Dr. Peters, Must Honor the Little Nation.

CRETAN QUESTION DISCUSSED.

The Rector of St. Michael's Church Cries Shame on England, Russia, and Germany for Their Support of Turkish Misrule.

In St. Michael's Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters preached from the text, "Man shall not live by bread alone." In the course of his address Dr. Peters referred to the Cretan question, saying among other things:

"For over a hundred years the so-called Christian powers of Europe have kept Turkey in existence, and authorized it to rob and murder the Christians within its dominions because each of them either wanted a slice of it for itself or wanted to prevent some one else from securing a slice of it. Because of the greed and selfishness of those Christian powers, hundreds of thousands of Christians have been massacred and myriads more compelled to live in misery, degradation, and barbarism.

"In 1821 the conditions in Greece became so intolerable that the people arose in rebellion. The Turks at once fell on the unoffending Greeks of Constantinople and massacred them under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, hanging the aged patriarch with some of the Bishops before the door of the Cathedral Easter Day.

"A little later the Turkish fleet descended on the rich and prosperous Island of Chios, and, after having lulled the inhabitants into fancied security by proclaiming amnesty, landed troops who fell upon the unarmed villagers, who killed 2,300 of them, and carried 4,700 away to be sold as slaves. These massacres were followed by others equally atrocious.

"Whenever the Turkish savages were able, they slaughtered the Greek Christians like sheep, only reserving the children and younger women to be sold as slaves. The Christian powers agreed to keep their hands off and allow the Sultan to massacre to his heart's content, and the Greeks were left to their fate.

Heroes as the Greeks of Old.

"But they were heroes as truly as were the Greeks of old who stood against the Persians at Marathon, Thermopylae, and Platea, and, though they fought against great odds for seven long years, they continued the unequal struggle with desperate courage. So heroic were their exploits that poets sang them in all tongues.

"Kanaris with his comrades, after receiving the sacrament, for they expected to sacrifice their lives, sailed with their fire ships into the midst of the Turkish fleet, and blew into the air the ship of the Admiral who had executed the Sultan's commands on Chios. Bozzaris, with 350 Suliotes, fell on 5,000 Turks by night and scattered them. Such achievements, when the Greeks fought against great odds, fired the hearts of the free people of Europe and America, and volunteers flocked to Greece from this country, England, France, Switzerland, Bavaria, and Italy.

"The poet Byron atoned for the sins of his life by his death in Greece as a Greek volunteer. Among those who went from this country to fight the battle of freedom was a former rector of this parish of St. Michael's. But though the hearts of generous men the world over were with little Greece in her desperate struggle for independence, the Christian rulers were with Turkey.

Crete Restored to Turkey.

"It was almost by an accident that Russia, France, and England were at last led to intervene and give Greece her freedom. In doing so they reduced her borders within as narrow limits as possible. Crete, which had fairly earned its freedom, England insisted on restoring to Turkey.

"Christian England, for fear that in some way free Crete might prove to her material and commercial disadvantage, handed Crete back to Turkey, and thus consigned thousands of Christian men to massacre and Christian women to outrage. From that day to this Crete has been a scene of horrible misgovernment, incessant revolts, and brutal massacres.

"Now, at last, as the Turks were attempting to put into execution the same policy of pacification by extermination which they pursued recently in Armenia, the Greeks have dared to interfere for the rescue of their fellow-countrymen. And then what? The Christian rulers of Europe have ordered Greece to leave the Cretans to their fate, have threatened her with war, have driven away her vessels by superior force, have fired upon the Cretans, whose allies they should have been, and helped the Turks to plunder their homes. Valiant little Greece!

"No man who loves God and freedom but must honor and admire her! But oh, shame on the rulers of England and Russia and Germany, who blasphemously call themselves Christians!"

THE CANFIELDS AT LAW.

Suit Against the Manistee Millionaire for Two Millions.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 14.—Hattie H. Canfield of this city, widow of Edward Canfield, a nephew of John Canfield, the millionaire lumberman of Manistee, Mich., has brought two suits against John Canfield to recover $2,000,000 worth of property.

The property is alleged to have been appropriated by him as executor of the estate of his dead brother, Edmund Canfield, who was a resident of Elmira, N. Y., but who died in Chicago. It is asserted that the property was given to him in trust for the benefit of Edward P. Canfield. Edmund Canfield left a widow and two sons. The plaintiff in the present suits married Edward Canfield in Milwaukee in 1884. He died in Idaho in 1893. Edmund Canfield died intestate, and all his property, real and personal, descended to Henry R. and Edward W. Canfield, his sons.

Four months after the death of his father Henry R. Canfield was taken sick and died. He bequeathed all his property to John Canfield in trust for his brother Edward. It is further alleged that John Canfield had large tracts of valuable pine and salt lands sold by a guardian whom he had appointed for the purpose, and that he himself bought the property, nearly 15,000 acres, for $10,000, although it was estimated to be worth upward of a million dollars.

Notes in the World of Sports.

To-day is the last day for entries in the events of the June meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

The Brooklyn polo team will play the New York polo team at the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn, Thursday night.

The Greenwood Athletic Club of South Brooklyn will give a boxing tournament Saturday night. The principal bout of the evening will be between Keefe of this city and Sweeny of Brooklyn.

The contestants in the bowling tournament for the championship of New York met yesterday at the Germania alleys in the Bowery and arranged the schedule. The tournament will begin March 25.

The entries for the Long Island interscholastic league skating championships, which will be decided at the Clermont Avenue ice skating rink, Brooklyn, Friday and Saturday nights, will close to-night with M. W. Forney, Secretary, at Adelphi Academy, corner of Lafayette Avenue and St. James's Place, Brooklyn.

The championship schedule of the Metropolitan District Cricket League will be drawn up at a meeting of the Executive Committee of that organization to-night. The Crescent Athletic Club has decided not to enter the contest this year, and the competition will, therefore, be limited to the New Jersey Athletic Club, Staten Island Cricket Club, Manhattan Cricket Club, and New York Cricket Club.

WILD CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

They Demand the Overturn of Political Conditions and a Repeal of Debt Laws.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Nearly 2,000 unemployed workmen met to-day at Zepf's Hall and indulged in the most threatening demonstration since the labor disturbance of 1894.

The meeting was called for the purpose of arriving at means by which the condition of the unemployed may be brought to the attention of the authorities. The introduction of machinery into factories, department stores, trusts, the McKinley platform, and the laws of the country were denounced in vigorous language.

Mrs. Kinsella sang the "Marseillaise," the throng joining in the chorus. E. E. Cook read a declaration which pledged the meeting to overturn the present wage labor system and to declare for industrial emancipation, refusing to pay rent to landlords and requesting "our debauched Legislature" to repeal all laws for the collection of debts. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution also was adopted:

Resolved, That we call upon the unemployed of this country to organize for such a change as will overturn completely the political and industrial condition that has fostered and made possible millionaires and paupers, palaces and prisons, churches and poorhouses.

Resolved, That pending the final overthrow of our inequitable system of production and distribution, we demand as the only temporary relief the repeal of all laws for the collection of debts of any kind, as this alone can save the mortgage victim from the rapacious clutch of the usurer, the manufacturer from his money master, the tradesman from his commercial owner, and the tenant from his landlord, and will be the most telling blow that can be struck at the money power at present.

During the meeting several well-known Anarchists went about distributing literature of their sort.

MOVE OF CALIFORNIA CYCLISTS.

Withdrawing from the National League and Forming a State Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—At a meeting last night to receive the report of the California delegates to the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, announcements were made of wholesale withdrawals from the league, which will, it is believed, result in the utter disruption of the North California Division. Chief Consul Kerrigan announced his resignation as executive officer of the division.

After adjournment an informal discussion was held, during which it was practically decided to have the California Associated Cycle Club absorb the North California Division and assume control of all matters now handled by the division. In addition to the club membership, it is intended to include individual memberships throughout the State and furnish all the advantages now furnished by the league.

AT THE HOTELS.

Judge Charles F. Brown of Newburg, N. Y., is at the Murray Hill.

Signor Righini and Miss Ella Russell of London are at the Savoy.

Col. Daniel S. Lamont, formerly Secretary of War, is at the Netherland.

Albert Gall of Indianapolis and H. H. Pierce of Toledo are at the Gilsey.

Capt. A. L. Bell of Chicago and Bayard Thayer of Boston are at the Holland.

Lambert Mason of Albany and James Lane and D. A. Lane of Detroit are at the Normandie.

C. E. Parkhill of Chicago and H. F. Greenleaf and F. P. Fish of Boston are at the Albemarle.

S. M. Bryan of Washington, D. C.; J. M. Thompson of Indianapolis, and J. W. Fowler of Aiken, S. C., are at the Grand.

Arthur Hooper and F. H. Gillespie of Chicago, E. R. Mason of Philadelphia, and D. J. Morrison of Savannah are at the Marlborough.

J. Wilkinson Clapp and C. M. Slocum of Boston, G. L. Latcher of Chicago, and H. G. Marvel of Hartford are at the Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hare of London, Col. H. C. Corbin, United States Army, and Charles E. Leland of Philadelphia are at the Windsor.

N. W. Jordan and G. H. Campbell of Boston, Talcott H. Russell of New Haven, and J. G. Watson and E. G. Church of Chicago are at the Hoffman.

John D. Burnham of Baltimore, C. B. Lowell of Boston, W. H. Beck of Washington, and George H. Tilden of New Lebanon, N. Y., are at the Grand Union.

The Duke and Duchess de Morny of France, ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus of St. Louis, and J. Dundas Lippincott of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

Judson C. Clements and James D. Yeomans of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, ex-Congressman Lewis Sperry of Connecticut, and John F. Parkhurst of Bath, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

Edward J. Phelps, formerly United States Minister to England; Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Ashley Pond of Detroit, and Sherman Hoar and Samuel Hoar of Massachusetts are at the Manhattan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Auerbach, J., Washington, D. C.; furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, dress goods, silks, and velvets; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohn, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Cohn, woolens; 96 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Cohen, E., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; E. Cohen, domestics; Hotel Marlborough.

Coppin, J. R., Covington, Ky.; J. R. Coppin, dry goods, &c.; 378 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm, The, & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Hartford represents; Hotel Albert.

Dickinson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickinson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Eckman & Vetsburg, Savannah, Ga.; T. A. Askew, cloaks and notions; 34 Thomas Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. P. Bonties, furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; D. Dunlap, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Claffey, millinery, 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gilgan, J., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Gilgan, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, notions, fancy goods, and furnishing goods; 340 Broadway; Hotel Metropole.

Hecht-Hirschler Dry Goods Company, Norfolk, Va.; N. B. Hecht, hats and caps; Hotel Marlborough.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss O'Neil, muslin underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Israel Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa.; W. Israel, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Landy, boys' clothing, 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Kuttnauer, L., Detroit, Mich.; furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Loucheim & Loeb, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Loucheim, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Schauer, upholstery goods; 53 Franklin Street; Holland House.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dry goods; Miss K. Dwyer, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

McKeon, J. F., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; J. McKeon, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Morrison, D. J., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; D. J. Morrison, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss M. Clogan, represents; Miss K. M. Goldrick, laces and ladies' neckwear, 338 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; A. H. Bichley, linens and white goods; Stuart House.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; W. A. Paul, dress goods, silks, laces, and embroideries; Broadway Central Hotel.

Peary, Seaton, Washington, D. C.; H. B. Taylor, domestics; Hotel Albert.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Silber, L., Milwaukee, Wis., dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Smith & Murray, Lawrence, Mass.; J. Storey, dry goods, &c., 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; G. Pease, represents, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. Strouse, woolens; Hoffman House.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. Wile, woolens; Hoffman House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. W. Woodward, books, 498 Broadway; Holland House.

TO SUBDUE ANGRY SPIRITS

Mrs. Franklin W. Hooper Tells of the Necessity of Teaching Children to Control Their Temper.

HOW PASSION IS SHOWN.

It Manifests Itself Even in Infants —Physical Punishment Does Not Reach the Trouble—Example Is Potent for Good.

A number of women interested in the education of children met in the Art Building of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences the other day to listen to a practical talk on anger and its manifestations from Mrs. Franklin W. Hooper. Many of them are engaged in teaching, and were able to contribute amusing bits of their experience in meeting the obstinacy or bad temper of their scholars.

"The question as to how early anger develops in a child," said Mrs. Hooper, "is a very much mooted one. The trait is responsible for producing so much mischief in one way or another that it is strange psychologists have so little to say about it. I have found a surprising scarcity of material on the subject. My own observation leads me to believe that anger becomes prominent at a very early age, long before the child begins to talk. It is also more frequently seen in healthful infants than in feeble ones. The sickly child will give evidence of his discomfort by moaning and crying. A thoroughly healthy child shows unmistakable signs of anger. He stiffens out his body, and his cry, which is sharp and short, is quite devoid of the note of pathos.

"This anger is the natural result of some physical disturbance for which the baby should not be blamed, and which we should try to prevent by using every possible means to keep him comfortable. A soreness in the mouth, for instance, a very common trouble in babyhood, which causes discomfort every time food is taken, will make a healthy infant rebel. Besides his stiffening and crying he will frequently show his anger by holding his breath, and this reaches such a pass at times as almost to look like infant suicide. A good expedient to break the child of this habit is to dash about half a teacup full of cold water in his face. When this treatment has been repeated a few times he will be found amenable.

Throwing Things About.

"When the child is two or three years old the tendency becomes more noticeable. No one will deny that children of this age show anger. At this time, also, it is more generally shown in healthy children. One of the reasons is that the element of pity leads us to give the little invalid the greater amount of care and attention, while the healthy boy is left to himself and is more apt to get into trouble. We notice, too, that he develops the impulse to throw things when irritated, and if he makes a good deal of noise in this way it gives him material relief. In fact, he doesn't care to throw anything soft or incapable of producing a rousing smash. There is a diabolical discrimination manifested in the things which the child seizes for this purpose. Disaster positively delights him. His temper works a natural change in his physical condition.

"Biting becomes another prominent method of display, and one for which Darwinians would account very easily, I suppose. It is frequently noticed in the schoolroom, and teachers tell me that it causes them a great deal of trouble. In young schoolchildren it is a stronger tendency than the impulse to throw things. They are more likely to bite one another than to throw books at one another.

"We must remember here that anger belongs to the home to control before the boy or girl goes to school. Even before the kindergarten age the child may be trained so as not to display his anger. He should not be left with nurses more than is necessary. No nurse, good as she may be, will take the same interest in him as a mother, and do as much to check this fault. I do not think it can exist to any considerable degree without manifestation, although of course there are those reserve natures that feel much more than they express. But, as a rule, anger is manifested, and its outward control must precede the inward and spiritual control which subdues the feeling itself.

Physical Punishment Inadequate.

"One practice used in correcting children which is to be heartily condemned is slapping the hands that have wrought the mischief. According to medical authority, it is of positive injury to the child. I have found it useful to hold the child's hand firmly and look him steadily in the eye. Then I have always called to my aid the element of time. Waiting and simply showing the child that you do not approve of an angry deed will often break up the habit. A home atmosphere where an angry word or look never occurs does a great deal to help the children.

"I know of one woman whose obstinacy and violent temper are so noticeable that her friends have all learned to expect trouble whenever her will is crossed. If she is asked to do anything it is nine chances to one that she will refuse, and when she has once refused it is absolutely impossible to move her. These traits have developed from her infancy and childhood, when she gave vent to her anger by holding her breath, kicking, and throwing things about. When not five years old she stayed for two days in a corner, sleeping one night there, until she was in such a state that her parents were glad to put her to bed, simply because she was told she must be willing to do a certain thing before she came out. She has never done that thing. Violent anger such as hers is probably a species of insanity, but the chances are that if she had been born to-day, when the methods of dealing with such cases are so improved, she would have been helped. I don't think that violent anger is frequently shown in the schoolroom. But when a child is subject to outbursts of that sort the teacher will do well to consult the parents.

"Practical experience teaches that physical punishment is not an adequate cure for this trouble. I recall the instance of a boy who had been rebuked for grabbing angrily at something by a sharp rapping over the offending fingers. He looked steadily at his mother, who had administered the corrective, then at his tingling hands, then back at his mother again, and said, as he doggedly repeated the offense: 'You can strike my fingers, but you can't strike the thing that makes me do it!' He seemed to understand himself that outward physical punishment did not reach the root of the matter. You may teach a child to control the display of his temper in that way, but not to subdue the feeling of anger itself. For this you must use urgent thought if you wish to help him. A good plan to bring a child to a sense of wrongdoing, after he has committed a willful and angry deed, is to quietly ask him to do some simple favor. It has been found that this will often lead to a free and immediate confession of his offense.

"As soon as a child is old enough to reason, he should be taught the dignity of self-control. Many people think it prudish to appeal to a boy to act like a gentleman, and to a girl to behave like a lady, but it will be found of actual service in controlling the tendency to anger. The boy will realize that being a gentleman is not being a dude, and there is enough good in any human being to respond to the idea of 'noblesse oblige' to desire to avoid a thing because it brings one beneath what one is capable of being."

The Papal Ablegate's Name.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Mercury.

The question as to whether the proper spelling of the new Papal Ablegate's name is Merrydolval, Mary del Val, Merry Delval, or Mary Delval has apparently been settled. It is Tedesche.

Over the Precipice

Hosts of invalids tumble to destruction simply because they will exercise no discretion in the matter of eating, drinking, and the avoidance of exciting causes, and, above all, in the item of medication. They persist in doing themselves in season and out of season with drastic and violent remedies, opiates, and mineral poisons. The best, the safest, the pleasantest substitute for such hurtful no-remedies is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, potent for malarial, rheumatic, dyspeptic, nervous and bilious complaints.

DEVASTATED BY MONKEYS.

Large Districts in China and Japan Stripped of Their Crops—A Number of Persons Killed.

TACOMA, Washington, March 14.—Advices received to-day state that great devastation is being wrought in both Japan and China by immense bands of monkeys, which have been driven down from the forests and ravines by the unusual cold weather and heavy snows.

Being deprived of usual means of subsisting on berries and roots, the starving monkeys are ravishing outlying mountain districts and devouring crops. Everything green is quickly eaten, and then the hordes press further into the settlements.

When the monkeys first came down upon the Japanese farming districts two woodcutters were attacked and killed by the hunger-maddened creatures. Since then numerous cases of the killing of people living in isolated places have been reported, being caused apparently by the efforts to subdue the intruders or protect property. In such cases monkeys by the dozen would attack men and kill them.

Villagers have been preparing for revenge, and by this time organized monkey hunts are in progress in both empires. Local Governments are also rendering efficient aid.

DIED ON THE SURGEON'S TABLE

Dr. James Etheridge of Macon Expires at the Beginning of an Operation —Killed by Paralysis.

MACON, Ga., March 14.—Dr. James Etheridge died here to-day just as the surgeons were about to operate on him.

They examined him before he was placed on the table and they decided that he could take an anaesthetic.

Almost at the very instant it was applied he expired. A post-mortem showed that death was caused by paralysis.

Dr. Etheridge was a prominent physician of Macon.

LOW INSURANCE RATES.

St. Louis Underwriters Have Made a Cut of Twenty Per Cent.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 14.—Fire insurance rates on certain property in St. Louis have been reduced 20 per cent. by the Board of Fire Underwriters.

The reduction was made in what is known as the minimum tariff. Convents, boarding schools, hospitals, and the like are included in this class. Where formerly the rate was 50 cents, $1, and $1.50 it is now 40 cents, 80 cents, and $1.20.

Before April 1 a 20 per cent. reduction will be made in the rates on dwellings and small stores not in the congested districts. This will benefit thousands of insurers. The schedule rate on residences is now 25 cents, 50 cents, and 75 cents, on one, three, and five years, respectively.

There are several companies which object to the change, and have even threatened to resign, but as they are said to be weaker companies, a disruption of the board is not feared.

RETURNS FATHER'S PROPERTY.

Spreckels's Daughter Deeds Back the Real Estate He Gave Her.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Advices from Honolulu under date of March 5, announce that Mrs. Emma C. Watson has deeded back to her father, Claus Spreckels, practically all the real property in Honolulu which was presented by him to her.

The property includes the fine mansion at Punahou and sundry building lots on Fort Street. The deeds were filed March 4.

No explanation is given, but it is understood that the transfers are the result of the recent marriage of Miss Spreckels and the strained relations with her father which followed. Soon after her marriage Mrs. Watson turned over to her father property, chiefly in bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $1,500,000.

The only property she now retains is the building bearing her maiden and Christian name, on Market Street, opposite Mason Street.

MORE JAPANESE IN HAWAII.

Seven Hundred "Students" Recently Landed at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, March 5.—The arrival in this port by the Japanese steamship Shin Shin Maru of nearly 700 Japanese "students," who are permitted to land as free laborers, has given rise to a suspicion among some Government officials that Japan is stealthily landing soldiers on the islands, with the expectation that at some future time, when the opportunity is offered, a revolution may place the Japanese in possession.

According to a recent census the Japanese now in the island number 24,000, and they are second in point of numbers to the Hawaiians, who number only 31,000.

The steamship Maru, on every voyage, brings from 600 to 1,000 so-called students, who are permitted to land free. Recently the new-comers have been subjected to a very searching investigation, and every impediment has been put in the way of their landing.

SILVER LEADERS AT DENVER.

Conference Between Chairman Jones, Daniel Campau, and Others.

DENVER, Col., March 14.—Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, spent yesterday in Denver. Senator Jones said they were here to consult the silver leaders.

Senator Jones addressed the members of the Legislature in the afternoon, eulogizing Senator Teller. Referring to the recent election, he said the great increase in the vote of the pivotal States pointed to the conclusion that methods had been used which were disgraceful to the country.

He expressed disbelief in the success of bimetallic conferences, but said neither he nor his associates would stand in the way of the attempt.

SERIOUS FIRE AT ELKINS, W.VA.

Destruction of Twelve Stores an Opera House, and Other Property.

ELKINS, West Va., March 14.—A devastating fire broke out here to-day, and before its progress could be checked, it had destroyed twelve stores, the Opera House, a hotel, barber's shop, several law offices, a printing office, and six dwellings.

Several families lived in the apartments above the stores, and lost their goods. The loss is heavy, but cannot now be estimated. It was the most destructive fire that ever occurred here.

ATTACKED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

A Pennsylvania Woman Loses Her Money and Is Fatally Hurt.

CORNING, N. Y., March 14.—Mrs. Anna Pope of Wellsborough, Penn., went to Galeton yesterday and drew $900 from the bank. At Ansonia, Penn., last night, she changed cars, and while waiting for a train walked over to a hotel near by.

She was attacked by highwaymen, struck on the head with a club, and her money taken. She will probably die from her injuries.

Sheriff Champaign of Wellsborough organized a posse and is searching the country, but without result thus far.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises.	6:11	Sun sets.	6:07
Moon sets.	4:16		

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook.	4:25	Gov. Is'd.	4:47	H. Gate.	6:36
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook.	5:03	Gov. Is'd.	5:24	H. Gate.	7:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH

TRADITIONS OF THE BIBLE

The Rev. Dr. M. J. Savage Says the Story of Adam and Eve Is Untrue.

MYTH TAKEN FROM PAGANS.

With It Fall the Doctrines of Total Depravity and Original Sin—Sermons by Dr. M. C. Peters and Others on Bible Inspiration.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, delivered a sermon yesterday on "Man Not Fallen, but Rising."

"The doctrine of the fall of man in Adam by voluntary transgression," he said, "is the cornerstone of all Christian religions. It is our province, therefore, to reverently and candidly examine that cornerstone. Let us see what foundation there is for the belief in the fall of Adam as related in the Bible. In the book of prophets in the Old Testament there is no reference to the fall of man, through Adam. The Hebrew writers do not either speak of the Golden Age in the beginning. The tradition of Adam and Eve was not heard of by the Hebrews until they came in contact with the Babylonians, after the time of Moses. The Hebrews then acquired the tradition and put aside their own belief.

"The ancient tradition of man fixes the beginning of the human race as about 4,000 years before the birth of Jesus. We of to-day know that thistles and plants and rocks have existed in this world for millions of years, and that the world is millions of years old. We cannot accept as true the ancient traditions of Adam and Eve. We cannot believe that on the conduct of Adam and Eve, two inexperienced and ignorant people, the destiny of you and me and countless millions of people depended. It is absurd. It is grotesquely hideous to entertain such a belief. There does not exist on the face of the earth the slightest reason to believe in the truth of the tradition which was a myth of pagan people and was from them engrafted upon the Hebrews.

"Jesus never referred to this tradition. Does it not seem strange that He should not, even in the slightest way, have referred to it if it were worthy of belief? God explained to the modern world through His messenger, science, the history of the world. Science has taught us that we have been developed from a lower type of life, and that we are reaching out for the attainment of progress and goodness. Death is essential to the advancement of man in another sphere. The ancient belief that man was created to be transported to heaven bodily and without death, were it not for the fall of Adam, cannot be believed in. God did not create the world intending to leave death out of the life of man. The pagan myth of Adam and Eve is utterly untrue.

"A friend, in speaking to me of this sermon I am now delivering, asked me how many ministers there are in New York who did not believe to-day in the story of Adam and Eve. 'I said I did not know, but I believe there are many. How many ministers are there in New York to-day who dare to get up in their pulpit and candidly admit that they have no faith in the story of Adam, of Jonah and the whale, and of several other traditions in the Old Testament? There are very few who would dare to do it, though there are many who discredit those stories. If the Rev. Dr. Abbott of Brooklyn were a smaller man in ministerial standing, he could not hold his position for a month, on account of his disbelief in those traditions. The generality of ministers, whether they believe in these mythical stories of the Bible or not, dare not express their disbelief.

"With the myth of Adam dissipated, there go with it other doctrines that grew out of it, such as the idea of total depravity. We do not need to be saved, in the sense preached by some, because we have never been lost through the so-called original sin. We do not need any conceited priesthood in elegant cathedrals and costly churches to stand as an intermediary between us and our Creator. What we need is intellectual cultivation and brain, the power to understand the kind of world we live in. Man needs to be educated, intellectually and morally, to be taught the difference between right and wrong, and to strive for righteousness."

WITHSTOOD ALL ASSAULTS.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters Talks About Higher Criticism.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters began a series of sermons yesterday morning on "The Higher Criticism." "The resistance of the ages," he said, "is the legitimation of the Bible. It has passed unhurt through the hands of Julian the Apostate; Porphyry, Hume, Gibbon, Rousseau, Paine, Voltaire, Strauss, Renan, the Communists of France, and the Rationalistic commentators of Germany, and our own higher critics, who are simply rehashing as advance thought the theories of the German Rationalists. Every new theory of opposition to the Bible, when it is really new, only calls out some before unknown aspect of power in its exhaustless defense.

"Voltaire said: 'In 100 years there will not be one copy of the Bible on earth.' Voltaire has passed into history—and the history does not make good family reading—the 100 years have passed, and there are printed 400,000,000 copies of the Bible, in at least 315 different languages and dialects, confronting four-fifths of the human race. One book out of a thousand lives five years. Not more than one book out of twenty thousand lives one hundred years, but here we have the oldest book in the world, more discussed to-day than any other book, bombarded all along the ages, and there it stands, not a single sentence knocked out of it.

"But if you could destroy all the books and lay low music and art, even then you could not destroy the Bible. Even if you could drive off the earth every church and synagogue, you could not destroy the Bible. You would have to burn every educational and charitable institution that has grown up under the magical influence of the Bible, and you would have to go into almost every cemetery of the earth and demolish the monuments and tombstones upon which are engraved words from the old Book. You would have to destroy every living Christian before you could accomplish the utter annihilation of the Bible. Heaven and earth shall pass away, but the Rock of God's Word shall stand."

ARTISTS AT ST. JOACHIM'S.

Mme. Scalchi and Others Sing for Their Countrymen.

The presence of Mme. Schalchi, Mme. Orlandi-Alberti, Mlle. Toulanguet, Signor Alberti, and Signor Romoli at St. Joachim's Church, at 26 Roosevelt Street, just off Park Row, yesterday drew the largest congregation the church has even known. The crowd blocked the entrances and sidewalks even after the church was filled.

Father Beccherini stated before the services that the artists, being Italians, had voluntarily come to sing for their countrymen before leaving for Italy. Before beginning his sermon, which he preached in Italian, he complimented the singers and thanked them for attending the service.

The following sacred selections were sung:

1. Cujus Animam (Stabat Mater)....Rossini
   Mr. McQueen, tenor.
2. Et Incarnatus.....Romili
   Signor Alberti.
3. Quis Est Homo (Stabat Mater)....Rossini
   Mme. Schalchi and Mlle. Toulanguet.
4. Pieta Signore .....Stradella
   Signor Alberti.
5. Ave Maria (intermezzo).....Mascagni
   Mme. Orlandi-Alberti.

The duet made a deep impression upon the congregation, many persons being moved to tears.

DR. ABBOTT ON TRADITIONS.

He Says Those Relating to the Authorship of Old Testament Books Are of Little Value.

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, Dr. Lyman Abbott reviewed his former sermons, under "Summary of Results." He made a general answer to the criticisms that he has undermined religious faith and impaired the usefulness of the Bible. He read a list of some of the universities and theological seminaries that are teaching the results of the higher criticism, in order to prove that his sermons contained no new or unusual doctrines.

In speaking of the generally accepted traditions relating to the authorship of the old books of the Bible, to which he has referred in his sermons, he said: "There are three reasons why modern scholars think the traditions of little value. The first is because they have been undisputed. An undisputed tradition, they think, is not entitled to much weight.

"For centuries there was an undisputed tradition that the world was flat and that the sun went round the world, and when that tradition was disputed it was found to be false. For years there were undisputed traditions respecting the early history of Greece and Rome, and even Switzerland, and when scholars began to investigate they found them in many cases false, and have repudiated them."

"The second reason is that the traditions grew up in a confessedly uncritical age. The tradition that Moses wrote the Pentateuch grew up possibly four centuries before Christ, that is, 1,000 years after Moses. What reason to think that men who lived two, three, or four centuries before Christ were any better able to determine who wrote the Pentateuch than we? Their scholarship was certainly less, their knowledge was certainly less, and their opportunities for investigation were less.

"The third reason is that they are Rabbinical traditions. The Christian Church in an uncritical period inherited this tradition from the Jewish Church, and the Jewish Church inherited it from an earlier period. Now, Christ Himself has told us that the Rabbis did not understand the Old Testament. Paul has done the same thing. And Christ has said to His own Disciples, bred in this Rabbinical school, that they were fools and blind because they accepted the traditions of these ancient Rabbis. The scientific student therefore sets aside this tradition."

In another part of his sermon, in referring to the criticism he had received, Dr. Abbott said:

"I was brought up in the traditionary school, but I have finally learned that the Bible is a human book. Books that had been closed to me are open. Since I have been delivering these lectures I have received scores of letters from people who have said to me that their eyes have been opened, and the Bible has been made clear to them. For their words I thank them here and now. I believe that this study of the Scriptures will make it more sacred to us, because I think it will teach us more of the way of Him who is the life and who is enshrined within it."

ENVY OF BIRTH AND LINEAGE.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst Talks About Princes and Ancestors.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached yesterday, in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, on the advantages of improving the means of enjoyment at the disposal of each and the inconsistency of envying another's enjoyment.

There is a craving, he said, in the course of his address, for family crests and ancestry, forgetting that every family is old and that the Bible goes back 6,000 years. Even in this democratic country there is a respect for royalty, and every insignificant Prince, even though he be a refugee from the smallest kingdom in the Old World, is regarded with a snow of veneration and respect.

If a "Van" dies in New York City, his obituary wil not fail to state that he is a direct descendant of one of the first Dutch settlers. This craving for ancestry existed in the time of the Jews, and even Christ did not destroy ancestral pride. The average man wants to have something to lean upon. But considering the infinity of God and His bounty, it is as ridiculous for a strong man to feel great in the presence of a child as for a rich man to feel lordly in the presence of a poor man.

RICH MEN'S SONS.

The Rev. A. F. Schauffler Thinks They Should Have No Money.

The Rev. Adolphus F. Schauffler occupied the pulpit of the Riverside Presbyterian Church, Seventy-third Street and the Boulevard, yesterday morning, when he preached a sermon on "Money."

There was a great question, the preacher declared, as to whether fathers who stored up money for sons were not doing a great wrong, because it created in sons and daughters feelings of dependence and indolence. They felt that the old man would provide for them. The practice was wrong—sons should be left nothing which would morally, physically, or mentally degrade them below their fellows. Dr. Schauffler declared that he spoke from actual knowledge when he said that rich men's sons were to be pitied for the failures they made, for of the rich men's sons who had been his college mates none of them amounted to anything, while the poorer boys were all fairly prosperous, and several had risen to great prominence. Two were particularly prominent, one the editor of a New York paper, the other the President of Clark University.

Parents should provide good educations for their sons and daughters, should take great care of their physical, moral, and mental growth—should make them self-reliant and self-dependent, and should use their money on them in that way.

SERMON ON TAXATION.

The Rev. John L. Scudder Criticises the New Jersey Legislature.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, last night delivered a prelude to his course of sermons on "The Injustice of Unequal Taxation," in the course of which he severely criticised the Legislature for its failure to afford some measure of relief to the people of Jersey City. He said that for years the property owners of Jersey City have been defrauded by discriminations in favor of railroads, whose agents have controlled the Legislature. The companies, he continued, have bought acre after acre until they now own a third of the most valuable part of the city. By reason of this the taxes have increased until they are now $2.74 on every $100, and every small householder and every poor tenant is the victim of the vicious burden thrown upon the city by the railroads.

"In addition to this," said Mr. Scudder, "the lower part of the city is rapidly being converted into a network of tracks, which destroy the value of the land they do not take."

In conclusion Mr. Scudder said that the failure of the present Legislature to pass the equal taxation bill has greatly incensed the people, and will ultimately lead to the overthrow of the party in power.

DEDICATION OF A CHAPEL.

Present Home of the St. Paul's Methodist Congregation.

The chapel of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, was dedicated yesterday. Bishop E. G. Andrews conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Osbon, Presiding Elder of the New York District, and the Rev. John A. Roach. The Rev. Dr. Samuel F. Upham, Professor of Practical Theology of the Drew Theological Seminary, and acting pastor of the church, preached the sermon.

The chapel was decorated with palms and lilies. It will be used as the place of worship by the congregation until the church is completed, next Fall. The church is built in a combination of Renaissance and Gothic style, of yellow brick and terra cotta. On the first floor will be the church parlors, cloak rooms, and vestry rooms, and also a kitchen fully equipped. The rooms can all be turned into one should additional seating capacity be required.

It has not yet been decided who is to be the pastor, but the probabilities are that the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman of Morristown, N. J., will accept the call extended to him. The entire property will cost about $340,000, and when finally dedicated will be free of debt.

Rev. Dr. Shahan in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Shahan, Professor of Church History in the Catholic University of America, at Washington, delivered his first lecture in Brooklyn, at the Amphion Theatre, Williamsburg, last evening, under the auspices of St. Cecilia's Church, North Henry and Herbert Streets.

He took for his subject, "The Annals of the Four Masters." This was the story of Ireland, pagan and Christian, as well as an account of art, literature, politics, and religion in the Emerald Isle before the English conquest. The lecture was well attended, and was preceded by a concert in which a number of professionals and the choir of St. Cecilia's Church took part.

Mount Vernon Altar Dedicated.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 14.—The new altar and reredos erected in the Church of the Ascension were dedicated this afternoon by Bishop Talbot of Wyoming, assisted by the Rev. F. M. S. Taylor, rector of the church, and several visiting clergymen. The altar was given to the church by E. B. Wesley, a well-known New York business man, in memory of his wife, Elizabeth Wesley. It cost over $10,000, and is one of the finest altars in Westchester County.

Gave a Fine Collection Service.

The Brick Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke pastor, has lately received from John E. Parsons, the lawyer, who is a member of the congregation, eight collection plates and a large alms basin of old English silver. This collection service is said to be one of the most valuable in the city. It was given to the church as a memorial to Mr. Parsons's wife.

St. Lucy's Church Bell Blessed.

A new bell, recently manufactured in Troy, N. Y., for St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church, at Grove and Fifteenth Streets, Jersey City, was blessed last night by Bishop Wigger. The oration was delivered by the Rev. Henry Brann, rector of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, this city. The new bell weighs 2,000 pounds. It will be placed in position to-day.

HINT TO BISHOP MALLALIEU.

A Protest Against His Attack on the Confederate Flag.

ROANOKE, Va., March 14.—Some of Roanoke's ex-Confederates took occasion to-day to mildly remind Bishop Mallalieu of Boston that his utterances condemning the Confederacy will not be tolerated in the South without protest.

In a sermon in Baltimore last Sunday the Bishop, who presided over the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, referred to the Confederate flag as a "disgraceful, abominable, and infamous rag." While presiding to-day over a missionary meeting in the Academy of Music, in this city, the Bishop received from an unknown source a neat little package. When opened, the parcel was found to contain a Confederate flag, placarded, "The abominable rag which floated over the Confederacy." A typewritten note was also inclosed which read as follows:

"The emblem under which fought the noblest band of heroes the world ever produced. The followers of Lee and Jackson, and others equally gallant, contended for four years with four times their number, wresting victory from them on more than 100 fields, yielding only when starvation and disease had thinned their ranks to such an extent that less than 8,000 surrendered to 120,000, and these in line of battle, ready to die at their leaders' word. Whose was the glory?"

Bishop Mallalieu made himself acquainted with the contents of the package, but did not refer to the incident from the platform. Afterward he said he had consigned the contents of the parcel to the flames and hoped that the matter would end there. "If the agitators desire to go further," he said, "they may hear from me again."

THE PRESIDENT'S CHURCH.

Understood He Will Join the Metropolitan Methodist.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President McKinley again attended services this morning at the Metropolitan Methodist Church, where President Grant was a communicant during his residence in the White House, and half a block distant from the First Presbyterian Church, in which President Cleveland had a pew.

Last Sunday Mr. McKinley went to the Metropolitan Church. While serving Ohio in the House of Representatives he attended the Foundry Methodist Church, a block from the hotel where he resided, and it was understood that he would again become a pewholder there, his visit to the Metropolitan Church last Sunday being merely intended as a compliment to an old friend, Bishop John P. Newman of California, who occupied the pulpit of his former charge on that day. It is now understood, however, that the President will become a member of the Metropolitan Church. The reasons for his change of intention, if a change has really been made, are not known.

The Metropolitan Church is about a mile from the White House, near the old City Hall, now used by the District of Columbia courts, in a part of the city that was once fashionable. Foundry Church is about three blocks from the White House, in the central part of the city.

When the President arrived at the Metropolitan Church this morning accompanied by Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mr. John Addison Porter, and Mr. George E. Morse of California, he found a large crowd of people awaiting the opportunity of seeing him. A squad of policemen, under a lieutenant, kept the pavement in front of the church clear. Mr. McKinley bowed right and left to those who saluted him, and passed into the building, guided by an usher, who made the mistake of putting the party in Mrs. John A. Logan's pew, directly behind the one known as the "President's pew," which Gen. Grant had occupied, and which was reserved for Mr. McKinley. Bishop Hurst made the opening prayer. He invoked the blessing of God on the struggling Cubans and appealed to the Almighty to strike the shackles from them. He also prayed for the protection of the Christians in Crete. The Rev. Hugh O. Johnson, pastor of the church, preached the sermon. His text was from Second Corinthians: "We also believe, and therefore we speak."

Few of the people who had watched President McKinley enter the church followed him inside, but the attendance was fairly large.

For the Conversion of Jews.

A mission festival, so called, a phase of a movement, it is said, by Christian clergy and laity, looking to the conversion of Hebrews, was held last night in the Church of Gustavus Adolphus, Twenty-second Street, near Third Avenue, and among those who addressed a large gathering present was the Superintendent of the Mission to the Jews of the Lutheran Church of America, A. Schaap. The Rev. M. Stolpo, pastor of the church, delivered the usual Sunday evening sermon in the Swedish language. The Rev. P. Miller of the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Twenty-first Street, was also present and preached a sermon explaining the indebtedness of Christianity to Judaism and calling upon Christians to do all in their power to bring a true understanding of the Word of God to Hebrews.

Parishioners Desert a Church.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., March 14.—There was but a slim attendance at services to-day in St. Frances de Sales Church, the congregation of which has petitioned Bishop McDonnell to remove the pastor, the Rev. Father Curtin. Many members of the church went to other villages to attend mass. Most of the leading members were absent and neither organist nor choir appeared. The services were conducted without music. Father Curtin is charged with having forgotten his dignity in chastising a choir boy.

TO HELP THE NEGRO RACE

Booker T. Washington Says the Main Hope of His People Lies in Education.

APPEALS FOR PRACTICAL AID.

He Hopes to Dignify Labor and also to Teach the Negroes to Become Moral, Self-Supporting, and Useful Citizens.

Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, delivered an address at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church last night. There was a large audience, Mr. Washington having a reputation here as an entertaining speaker and a capable instructor and manager.

It was an unusual thing to see 200 or 300 colored men and women occupying seats with the hundreds of fashionable white people who constituted the major part of the audience. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, is an earnest friend of the colored race, and has specially aided the Tuskegee school on more than one occasion. It was announced in advance that the collection would be given to the Tuskegee institution, and the colored people were informed that they would be welcome. A substantial sum was realized.

Several colored people sat on the platform, also, including the Tuskegee Quartette, which accompanies the Prncipal on his lecture tours in the North. The quartet sang a number of sacred plantation songs with good effect.

"We must have education and skill to enable us to compete with those around us," said the young colored leader. "The State of Alabama appropriates from 14 to 76 cents per year for the education of each child. In New York and Massachusetts the State allows from $18 to $20 per annum for the schooling of each child. Yet we colored people of the South are expected to perform the same duties of citizenship and bear the same moral responsibilities as the white people of the North. This race problem is to be worked out in the black belt of the South, and we must look to the more prosperous citizens of the North to aid us in developing a moral, industrious, self-supporting people.

"When an old colored man saw the first electric car in Atlanta he declared that the Northern people had come down thirty years ago and freed the darkies, and now they had come and freed the mules. The colored people look to the North for help in acquiring the advantages of education, and promise in return a better manhood and a higher type of citizenship upon which the burdens of Government can safely rest."

In illustrating the need of education and religious teaching, Mr. Washington said slavery was responsible for the weakness of Sambo's moral nature. In the old days said he, it was not regarded as a sin to steal massa's chickens to feed massa's "niggahs." He declared that the prevalence for chicken which had been noticed in the colored brother was a logical sequence. "Fewer chickens but more niggah," was a motto of plantation times by which the blunted conscience of the man was satisfied.

"We want to be a practical people, and we need practical help," said the speaker. "We need to dignify common labor and put brains and skill into our industries. A race hanging on the outer edge of business must be a race on the outer edge of morality. The idea that labor is degrading was put in the colored man's head by the white people. That idea must be educated out of him."

Mr. Washington explained that the institution at Tuskegee has 1,800 acres of land and twenty-six buildings. There are carried on there twenty-six distinct industries. Over 700 young men and women are being educated and trained to lives of sobriety and industry. It costs $65,000 a year to carry on this work, over and above what is earned on the farm and in the shops.

"When a black man owns the best farm in the community or pays the most taxes," said the speaker, "he has gone a long way toward solving the vexed problem. One progressive negro will do more for his race than all the laws that Congress can pass. The ballots of such men will be counted, and their rights will be respected."

RAPID CHURCH BUILDING.

A Structure with a Large Seating Capacity Erected in One Day.

CHICAGO, March 14.—A church with a seating capacity of 3,000 persons, heated by three furnaces, and lighted with electric lamps, was built between daylight and midnight yesterday at Winchester and Wilson Avenues, in Ravenswood, and was dedicated at 10:45 o'clock this morning by the Rev. M. B. Williams of Atlanta, Ga., assisted by nearly all of the clergymen in Ravenswood.

The contract for the church was closed at midnight Friday. The first lumber was hauled to the site at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, and men began stringing electric-light wires from a plant two miles away. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning ten men were put to work, and the number of workmen was increased till there were nearly 200 engaged on the structure.

At exactly midnight last night the janitor turned the key in the lock of the front door and went home to get a little sleep before opening the church for services.

The church was dedicated with a debt of $300 which it is expected will be paid off this week. The exterior of the edifice is modeled after the popular conception of Noah's Ark. The nave of the church is eighteen feet high, while the aisles are about eight feet lower. No floor was laid, but the ground was covered with fine shavings.

BLANE PERHAPS ARRESTED.

Brooklyn Police Think They Have the Escaped Convict.

The police of Brooklyn believe that they have caught James Blane, the prisoner who escaped from Sing Sing Prison on Saturday. A man, who gave his name as Charles Cassidy, was arrested Saturday evening on the Grand Street ferryboat, on the Brooklyn side, for stealing a pocketbook containing 40 cents from Mrs. Louise Kress. He was taken to the Bedford Avenue Police Station, where he gave his address as 55 Market Street, Newark. On inquiries being made it was ascertained that no such person lived there.

The man was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court. He persisted in calling himself Cassidy, but said that if he were convicted of the crime he would tell his real name. Capt. Short of the Fifth Precinct, in looking over the prisoner, thought he answered the description of Blane, and telephoned to Warden Sage in Sing Sing. The Warden replied that that was the correct description of Blane, and a man will come down from Sing Sing Prison this morning to find out whether Cassidy is the escaped prisoner. The man is now in Raymond Street Jail.

A Spanish Jeweler Missing.

Anatole O. Leaumont, a cork manufacturer of New Orleans, called at Police Headquarters yesterday and announced that Juan Gomez, a Spanish jeweler, who had come to this city with him on Friday, had been missing since Saturday noon from the hotel. Mr. Leaumont said that on Saturday morning Gomez said he was going to breakfast, and after that he would go and purchase tickets for New Orleans, as they intended to go on the 3:30 train that afternoon. That is the last he saw of Gomez. He does not speak English very well, and had but little money.

Children Eat Pumpkin Pie and Die.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 14.—Four children of Thomas Shannahan of Wilkinsburg became ill Friday night. After suffering intensely, two of them died last night. The other two children are dying. The children's illness is supposed to be due to eating pie made from canned pumpkin.

MOWATT'S WEALTH HAS FLOWN

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF HIS SECURITIES.

His Heirs Cannot Tell What Has Become of Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Bonds.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 14.—When Theodore C. Mowatt, an old resident of this city, died at Vassar Hospital a few days ago, it was popularly supposed that he left for his heirs a fortune of at least $100,000. For many years he had hoarded money, accumulating it by frugal living and cautious speculations, mostly in real estate, even going to jail to retain his hold on a large sum, which the courts held he had illegally obtained possession of.

To the great surprise of the heirs of the deceased, a thorough search of Mr. Mowatt's effects has disclosed only $1,000 of personal property. The real estate had been conveyed to Mrs. Mowatt by her husband a few weeks before his death.

Yesterday on the application of the widow, Surrogate Dorland issued letters of administration on his estate to Mrs. Mowatt, and her attorney, Joseph Morsehauser.

In connection with the sudden collapse of the Mowatt fortune, a startling charge is made. At his home Theodore Mowatt kept a safe, containing securities, and his wife maintains that she frequently saw him handling stocks and bonds and cutting off the coupons. This practice he continued down to the time of his last illness.

Mrs. Mowatt says she is confident that her husband had at least $12,000 in bonds in his safe a few weeks ago. In the course of his illness some of his relatives visited him, and soon after he charged that somebody had taken his securities from his safe. His wife did not take his accusation seriously, attributing it to the delirium of a dying man, but he made it over and over again, and insisted to the last that he had seen somebody take away his papers. After his death his safe was searched, and nothing beyond the value of $1,000 could be found. A legal inquiry will be made.

The deceased left only one son, James H. Mowatt. The elder Mowatt achieved notoriety about nine years ago when he went to jail, rather than turn over to his sister, Mary L. Mowatt of Fishkill Landing, about $18,000, which Judge Barnard decided had been wrested from her by threats.

Mowatt's brother, James C. Mowatt, died in 1888, leaving all his property, valued at about $1,000,000, to his sister, Mary L. Mowatt. He was a cotton manufacturer in Mexico, and was the owner of certain concessions which made the income from his estate very large. His will was admitted to probate without contest, the other brothers and sisters having exacted an agreement from Miss Mowatt that she share the income of the estate with them, under threats of certain disclosures. Under this agreement, she paid each of her brothers and sisters about $18,000, and then brought an action to have the agreement set aside. The trial of the case was one of the most celebrated in the legal history of Dutchess County, and at its close Justice Barnard directed judgment vacating the agreement and declaring it to be of no effect. No appeal was taken from the decision.

BEATEN WITH HIS OWN ARM.

Stranger Assaulted Greenbaum, Whose Wife Pulled Off the Arm and Struck Him.

Max Greenbaum of 913 Eagle Avenue was at breakfast with his wife and three children yesterday morning, when some one began pounding at the front door. Mrs. Greenbaum became greatly alarmed, and her husband started to go to the door to see what was the matter.

He had hardly reached the hall when the door swung open with a bang, and a strange man lurched into the hallway. The man was 6 feet in height, about thirty years old, had red hair and red mustache, and wore a slouch hat and dark overcoat. He appeared to be very drunk, and said to Greenbaum: "What are you doing here? Get out, or I'll smash you."

Greenbaum was plucky, and though much smaller than the intruder, went for him with both fists. The two men clinched, and a struggel ensued. Mrs. Greenbaum ran to her husband's assistance, and seized the stranger by the left arm. She was jerked off her feet once or twice; but clung to the fellow's arm until, much to her surprise, the arm came off and she was thrown to the floor.

Greenbaum and the stranger continued their struggles, and the latter was getting much the better of it. Mrs. Greenbaum discovered that the arm which she had torn for the man was not of flesh and blood, but one of good, hard wood, with an iron hook in the end of it. It made an excellent weapon, and Mrs. Greenbaum applied it to the stranger with such vigor that he fled, leaving his hat and overcoat behind him. He was seen running up Eagle Avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, where he turned east and disappeared.

Greenbaum and his wife were both too exhausted to follow the fellow, and after resting until noon, took the hat, coat, and the wooden arm to the Morrisania Police Station House, and reported the occurrence to Capt. Creeden. A general alarm, giving the general description of the intruder, was sent out, and detectives were put on the case.

Greenbaum and his wife think that the man was not a robber, but that, while intoxicated, he went into their house, mistaking it for his own, and, thinking them intruders, tried to put them out. Greenbaum is not inclined to prosecute the man, but says he would like to return the property which he left behind him.

Valuable Paintings Missing.

It was reported yesterday that for several days the police of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station have been looking for a man accused of having stolen four valuable paintings from the studio of W. D. Henry, at 8 East Fifteenth Street. According to Mr. Henry's statement, he has received a letter from the thief, who was formerly his friend, acknowledging his crime, promising restitution. Mr. Henry complains that with the information he has furnished, the police have been dilatory in making the arrest. The missing pictures are said to have formed part of a collection intrusted to him for sale.

Perhaps His Skull Was Fractured.

Peter Anderson, seventy-three years old, address unknown, was found lying in the hallway of 296 Bowery and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station Saturday night. At the police station he was able only to give his name and age. He was found unconscious in his cell early yesterday morning and removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. There his case was diagnosed as coma, but last night he died, and then it was found that probably his skull had been fractured.

He is believed to be a salesman for Miles Brothers & Co., paint dealers at 102 Fulton Street, as a sample book of colors and prices of that firm was found on him.

Boy's Wit Saves a Woman's Life.

Jane Gogan, thirty years old, a domestic of 17 West Twelfth Street, was burned about the body late yesterday afternoon, her clothing having caught fire as she sat in front of a stove. She is employed by Mrs. Francis Stone. The presence of mind of Mrs. Stone's fifteen-year-old son probably saved her life. He got the woman to lie down and smothered the flames with rugs. She was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said that her burns are not serious.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A CHURCH'S SIXTY YEARS.

The Park Avenue Methodists Hear the History and Reminiscences of Many Years' Work.

The sixtieth anniversary of the old Methodist Church which stood between Park and Lexington Avenues, in Eighty-sixth Street, and the successor of which is the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Vail is pastor, was celebrated yesterday. In 1837, the old structure known as the Yorkville Methodist Church was erected, much of the material used in its construction being from the much older building belonging to the John Street Methodist Church, down town. Better accommodations were in demand as Yorkville increased in population, and twenty years later what the congregation of to-day speak of as "Old Eighty-sixth Street Church" was built. In 1882 more room was needed, and the cornerstone of the present Park Avenue Church was laid. At the service yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Vail recounted many interesting matters connected with the growth and work of the church in a discourse entitled "Sixty Glorious Years of History."

In the afternoon there was a reunion and memorial service, at which short addresses wehe heard from the laymen who had participated in the work of the present church and its predecessors. Samuel C. Pullman presided. John T. Young spoke on "The Outgrowth from Old Eighty-sixth Street to Park Avenue." Mr. Young was leader of the choir for eight years. William Baldwin, a Superintendent of the old Sunday school, and Frank Tichener, one of the boys of the old Sunday school, gave their reminiscences. Mr. Vandewater followed with an address. William Owens spoke on "Revivals."

Then Mr. Turner, the present Sunday school Superintendent, said a few words. "I would sweep away," said he, "all dictation on the part of Church synod, or conference, as to the regulation of the individual in his outgoing and incoming. We want for the morrow a religion so full of zeal that it will appear at white heat the year rounu, anu we want to have an absence of these disputes that do not enlighten or convert." Mr. Osborne, son of a former pastor of the church, told some of the early history of the congregation. "I was spoiled because I was a Methodist minister's son," said he. "I was forced to go away to sea because every old sister wanted to make me an angel." In the evening the Rev. Delos Lull, a former pastor, preached.

ITS THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

A Celebration at the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn commemorated its thirtieth anniversary yesterday. Since the church was founded in 1867 four ministers, including the present pastor, the Rev. Joseph Dunn Burrell, have been its pastors, and all four were present yesterday and participated in the ceremonies.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, pastor from 1867 to 1879, preached the sermon in the morning. In its course he had this to say regarding the present controversy about the Bible: "It is said that this is an age of doubt. I am not sure this is true. I am aware that in certain intellectual circles there are people who put limits to their intellectual forces and that among them there exists a spirit of agnosticism. The scientific spirit, faithfully adhered to in studies regarding the material world and with great success, has been adopted by a few for the study of spiritual truths. But I believe these persons constitute a very small class. This is not on the whole an age of doubt. 'Age' comprehends much—the whole world and a whole generation at least."

In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. David R. Frazer, who was pastor from 1880 to 1883, addressed the children of the Sunday school of the Classon Avenue church, the Duryea Church, which was founded by Dr. Duryea, and the Wyckoff Heights Chapel. The Rev. Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain, who was pastor from 1883 to 1890, preached the evening sermon.

A reception will be given in the church parlors at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler will deliver an address.

CATHOLIC PRAISES JEWESS.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone's Tribute to Mrs. Nannette Marks.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone, State Regent, and pastor of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Wythe Avenue and South Second Street, Brooklyn, at the morning service yesterday paid the following tribute to a Jewess:

"I wish to make known to you the deed of a good lady, who is not a member of the Roman Catholic Church and is a Jewess. The parishioners of this church remember the incident which occurred at the closing scene of the non-Catholic mission, held in this church on Sunday, Nov. 22, 1896, by the Rev. Maurice Ryan, the Paulist missionary. At that time, Mrs. Nannette Marks, a Jewish lady who has become famous throughout Brooklyn for her benevolent acts, irrespective of creed, walked to the altar rail and presented a bouquet of flowers to the missionary.

"It was a remarkable scene to witness a Jewish woman presenting a clergyman of the Catholic Church with a floral tribute at a church service. It was in remembrance of the kind manner in which Father Ryan spoke of the Hebrew race, which thousands of our citizens speak ill of. Such an act on the part of a non-Catholic was a sign of the broadest American principle, and should be warmly commended. Father Ryan was very much impressed with the scene, and forwarded a copy of a New York morning paper containing an account of the remarkable incident to his sister, a member of the religious sisterhood connected with the Convent of St. Joseph, Longford, Ireland. When the Mother Superior of the institution read of the unusual occurrence she wrote to the good lady, thinking that she might aid the poor and destitute Irish children.

"I am happy to state Mrs. Marks solicited aid from her many friends for this most worthy cause, and, with a generous subscription from herself, handed me the money to be forwarded to the poor suffering tots of Ireland, which I sent to the convent yesterday. Such an occasion should not go unheeded. This incident should forever set at rest race bigotry. An example of this kind is conclusive evidence that there are good people among all creeds and races."

THE SHELDON MURDER CASE.

Jury Has Not Yet Agreed—One Member Sick in Bed.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 14.—The jury in the case of the accused wife-murderer, Frank N. Sheldon, has been out seventy-two hours, and gives no intimation of having arrived any nearer to an agreement than when it went out Thursday evening.

This morning one of the jurors was taken ill, and a physician was summoned. Later in the day the juror grew so much worse that, by order of the Court, a bed was sent into the jury room for his accommodation.

The impression prevails that when the jury comes into court to-morrow morning it will declare its inability to agree.

HETTY GREEN IN POLITICS.

She Will Interview President McKinley in Her Son's Interests.

Mrs. Hetty Green has gone to Washington to see President McKinley and Secretary Sherman in the political interests of her son, Edward H. R. Green, who was recently a candidate for Governor of Texas, but who has hopes of representing the Lone Star State in Congress if he can get control of sufficient Federal patronage. Mrs. Green left her home in Brooklyn last evening, armed with a letter of indorsement from J. Pierpont Morgan, and it was rumored in Brooklyn that she had a conversation with Jacob Worth, the chief representative in Kings County of Senator Platt, and Sheriff Buttling, Worth's chief lieutenant. Mrs. Green will remain in Washington long enough to present her son's claims.

AN INQUIRY IN PEEKSKILL

A Committee to Investigate Accounts of Public Officials Appointed by New Board of Trustees.

MR. ROBERTSON IS ACTIVE.

The President of the Village Throws Out Hints that the Old Officers Have Not Done Their Whole Duty.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 14.—The new Board of Village Trustees, which was chosen at the late charter election, has decided to investigate the financial affairs of the village with a view to discover whether some of the old officers conducted the business of their offices in a straightforward way. The men to be investigated are some of the most prominent citizens, and everybody is stirred up in consequence.

Former State Senator George W. Robertson, who is the new President of the village, is at the head of the movement. No definite charges are made. Mr. Robertson, who was a member of Senator Lexow's famous committee, was elected President of the village by a narrow margin. Although a Republican he ran on the Democratic ticket.

The investigation idea was broached by him at the first meeting of the new board. In his inaugural address he said the Trustees should ascertain whether for the same amount of money now expended in the improvement of roads better results could not be obtained. He also asked what was the village debt, and of what items was the indebtedness composed? Then he attacked the rules of the Trustees. Under that head he wanted the power of the clerk abridged, and declared that the power vested in that official was unwise and undemocratic.

AT WANAMAKER'S

Advertising our business would be useless if the Public, especially the women, in this city and vicinage comprehended the extent and superiority of our many stocks.

NOVELTY DRESS GOODS are here in unmatched variety. This means that all the original best sources of supply in Paris have been at our command. We get first choice—and exclusive control of our selections.

Wise advertisers never describe rare Dress Goods—that's left to tyros. Great facts are the great power. The appeal is from the masses of textile beauty now on our counters. Discriminating taste is satisfied, intelligence is gratified, when confronted with the showing of our Novelty Dress Goods.

This morning *twenty-eight* styles are added to the Paris colony in the Rotunda. But it's only a way station. Their destiny is in graceful dress. They travel rapidly to the goal.

PRINTED COTTONS are in high favor for Summer Dress. Unequaled beauty of design has been a winning force. They come, they go. The piles rise like ice gorges, they melt like snow in Springtime. Yardsticks have raced madly over the 18c Organdies. And the foreign Organdies at 35c and 37½c have been nearly as quick.

Plumetis, Dimities, Lappets are Organdie rivals, and Crispene has a lordly movement as the last claimant on popular favor—eighty-five styles. Do you know the Crispene fibre? And the woven Cottons! The types are tired of Dress Goods.

BLACK SILKS AND SATINS

Big saving. The how of the happening is nothing to you. Fact is vital.

At 75c—Rich Satin Duchesse, corded stripes, some in clusters, and others single stripes. Worth $1.25.

At 75c—Black Gros Grain Brocades. Designs—scrolls and leaves. Eight varieties. Just the wanted patterns for skirts. Worth $1.

At $1—Black Taffeta Brocades, 10 designs, very handsome for entire costume. Worth $1.35.

Rotunda.

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Street and house Dresses. A constantly changing show. The newest ideas of New York and Paris designers. Many of them designed exclusively for Wanamakers. Some get but a day's showing before they go. New ones take their places. The stock is unmatched for newness, exclusiveness and cheapness. A tailor-made Dress of serge, fly front Jacket, lined with taffeta silk, new fan back Skirt, corduroy binding, $10. From this they advance by easy stages to $60. At $15 and upward, entire Suits are silk lined.

Many fetching novelties in tailor-made Suits. Here is one made of broadcloth. Officer's Mess Coat. Newest shaped Skirt. Entire Suit neatly braided. $38.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

INFANTS' DRESSES AND REEFERS

Spring Dresses, Reefers and Bonnets for tots 2 to 4 years. A childish style about them that pleases mothers. Large variety of designs and materials. Plain and fancy—all of them in rare good taste. Dresses, from 50c upward. Some of the popular Garments are:

At $1.75—Dresses of light lawns, striped and floral patterns, gretchen and baby waists, trimmed with narrow lace and embroidery.

At $3—Dresses of dimity, 6 patterns, gretchen waists, straps extending from waist over shoulders, lace trimmed cape on sleeves, lace trimmed ruffle at neck and sleeves.

At $6—Dresses of fine French organdies, 9 rows narrow lace at waist, large double ruffle edged with lace over shoulders, neck and sleeves trimmed to correspond.

REEFERS

At $1.50—Of ladies' cloth, red, blue and green, fleur de lis backs, sailor collar, trimmed with 3 rows of soutache.

At $2.25—Of flannel, blue, red and green, sailor collar, trimmed with white soutache, brass buttons, coat backs.

At $3—Of ladies' cloth, blue, red or green, sailor collar, trimmed with 5 rows of white soutache, coat back.

At $3.25—Of white novelty pique, sailor collar of Swiss embroidery, French back, pearl buttons.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

HOSIERY

Germany sends us good Hosiery at little prices. Our representative visited the four corners of that thrifty country to secure the best and cheapest Hosiery. 20 cases just received. This accounts for to-day's showing.

FOR MEN

At 12 1-2c—Cotton Half Hose, unbleached, fast black, tan and slate. Double soles and high spliced heels.

At 3 pairs for 50c—Cotton, fast black, plain and ribbed, and unbleached. Double soles, spliced heels and toes.

FOR WOMEN

At 12 1-2c—Cotton Hose, fast black, high spliced heels and toes.

At 15c—Cotton Hose, fast black, double soles, high spliced heels.

At 3 pairs for 50c—Cotton Hose, fast black, double soles and high spliced heels.

FOR CHILDREN

At 20c and 25c—Cotton Hose, ribbed fast black, double knees, high spliced heels and toes.

Broadway

STAMPED LINENS

Bargain extraordinary. A bit of good fortune for women who do art needle work. Pure Linen. Pretty stamped designs ready for the embroidery needle. Over 2,500 dozen in the lot.

6 in. Doylies, 15c doz.; were 60c
7 in. Doylies, 25c doz.; were 90c
9 in. Doylies, 35c doz.; were $1.20
12 in. Centres, 6c each; were 15c
18 in. Centres, 12c each; were 25c
22 in. Centres, 16c each; were 35c

Broadway

CHINAWARE TOILET SETS

Most unusual bargains. If a manufacturer were willing to forego profit, he could not sell them to you so cheaply. No need to tell the story of some one's losses. It is enough to know that the sets are new, that price comparisons are *actual*, and that you may have the saving.

Printed Toilet Sets, complete with slop jar, heavily gold stippled, $3.75 from $5.50.

Printed Toilet Sets, complete with slop jar, $2.50 from $3.50.

Toilet Sets, of the celebrated Minton ware, 12 pieces, slop jar, yellow ground with flowers and gold, $4 from $8.25.

Toilet Sets, Minton ware, 12 pieces, with slop jar, pink ground with gold decoration; $3.75 from $7.50.

Toilet Sets, complete with slop jar, in yellow, blue, green and pink ground, with flowers and gold, $6, well worth $12.

The following sets are hurt—just a trifle, but they are less than perfect—seconds—so, greater reductions.

Toilet Sets, 10 pieces, filled-in flower decorations and heavily stippled with gold; $2.25, well worth $5.

Toilet Sets, 12 pieces with slop jar, filled-in flower decorations and heavily stippled with gold, $5, well worth $10.

Basement.

BEDROOM FURNITURE

Great varieties. Low prices make quick sales. Thus no old pieces to be gotten rid of—all up-to-date Furniture.

Chiffonieres. 150 styles here this morning. Oak, curly birch, bird's-eye

maple, mahogany, mahogany finished and white enameled, $5 to $95.

Of oak, 5 drawers, carved back, $5.

Of oak, French bevel plate mirror 24x14 in., 6 drawers, cast brass trimmings, $10.

White enamel finish, oval French bevel plate mirror 14x21 in., 5 drawers, $12.

Of bird's-eye maple, fancy French bevel plate mirror 16x18 in., 5 drawers, $15.

Of bird's-eye maple, wide swell front, 5 drawers, shaped French bevel plate mirror 16x20 in., $20.

Of mahogany, 5 drawers, oval French bevel plate mirror 14x16 in., cast brass trimmings, $15.

Of mahogany, fancy French bevel plate mirror 16x18 in., 6 drawers and hat box, $21.50.

Of curly birch, mahogany finish, serpentine front, carved back, 6 drawers, $19.

TOILET TABLES, 50 varieties, Oak, White Enameled, plain and Blue Delft Decorations, Curly Birch, Bird's-eye Maple, Prima Vera, Mahogany, Mahogany Finished. Prices, $8 to $80.

Of quartered oak, curly birch and mahogany finish, shaped top, French legs and fancy French bevel plate mirror 13x19 in., $8.

Of bird's-eye maple, shaped top, French legs, oval French bevel plate mirror 20x24 in., $11.50.

White enameled, blue delft decorations, French plate mirror 16x24 in., $16.

Of mahogany, inlaid serpentine front, French legs, fancy French bevel plate mirror 18x24 in., $18.

METAL BEDSTEADS. 20 styles. White enameled finish, brass trimmings. Prices, $5 and upward.

50 Bedsteads, 3 ft. and 3 1-2 ft. wide, white enameled finish, brass top rails and knobs, best quality woven wire springs attached AT $6.50

while they last. Recent prices were $12.75 and $13.25. Great bargains.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Successor to A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

Fell Dead at His Club.

Joseph Dunn, twenty-seven years old, a mason, of 1,086 Park Avenue, died suddenly of heart disease in the rooms of the Cottage Club, at 1,551 Third Avenue, yesterday morning. He had a little conversation with one of his friends in the club, and then, sitting down, became unconscious almost immediately, and fell to the floor. A policeman was called, and it was decided he was already dead. He had been under treatment for heart disease for some months. The body was taken to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station.

FIRE INSURANCE REPORT

Statistics as to Capital, Assets, Expenses, Income, and Dividends of New York Companies.

WRITTEN BY JAMES F. PIERCE.

Issued by State Superintendent Louis F. Payn—Observations and Recommendations as to the Lloyds Fire Companies.

ALBANY, March 14.—Superintendent Louis F. Payn has made public the report of the State Insurance Department for the year ended Dec. 31 last, on the business of fire and marine insurance companies transacting business in this State. This report was written by former State Superintendent of Insurance James F. Pierce.

The aggregate assets of companies doing business in this State Dec. 31, 1896, were $196,558,096, classified as follows: New York joint stock companies, $71,616,730; joint stock companies of other States, $122,329,340; New York mutuals, $1,928,365; mutuals of other States, $683,659. Compared with 1895, these figures show an aggregate increase of $12,682,896.

The liabilities of these companies, excepting scrip and capital, were: New York joint stock companies, $31,870,578; other States, joint stock companies, $53,937,347; New York mutuals, $924,462; other States, mutuals, $359,526; total, $87,091,914, an increase of $905,738. The total amount of scrip liabilities for 1896 is $32,000, and of capital, $52,055,875.

Receipts for the Year.

The aggregate receipts for the year were $92,010,012. The net excess of receipts over disbursements were $10,251,254. One hundred and fourteen companies received $10,416,057 more than they disbursed, and seven companies disbursed $164,803 more than they received. The disbursements were $81,758,757, which was $2,029,904 less than were reported in 1895. The total American capital of foreign companies, under Section 27, Chapter 690, Laws of 1892, was $17,408,562, an increase of $2,824,271, compared with the amount reported for 1895.

The total American assets of foreign companies Dec. 31 were $63,087,360; liabilities, $37,241,116; receipts for the year, $42,994,341; disbursements, $36,930,134; surplus beyond deposit capital, $20,846,244.

At the close of the year, 160 companies, possessed of $253,253,716 of net assets, were covering $18,466,816,619 of risks, an average of $1.37 of net assets for every $100 insured. During the year the companies, with the exception of the 12 New York mutuals, for $168,080,855 in gross premium receipts undertook to carry $17,321,135,003 of risks, an average premium of .97 for $100 insured.

The table touching the disposition of the receipts shows that $132,966,880 was received in premiums, $72,159,333 was paid for losses, $46,814,210 for expenses, and $6,399,229 for dividends. The average ratio of gross disbursements to gross receipts was 87.36; of losses paid to premiums received, 54.27; of expenses to premiums, 35.21; of expenses to gross receipts, 32.63; of dividends paid stockholders to capital stock, 11.84.

Surplus and Assets.

The amount of surplus held by all joint stock companies of the United States doing business in this State was $56,307,271, as against $46,495,267 in 1895.

An exhibit of the business done in New York by the joint stock fire companies of this and other States and countries, and by the mutuals of other States shows that the fire premiums received were $23,408,641; fire losses paid, $10,928,125; fire losses incurred, $10,620,199. The estimated amount of expense for the transaction of this business was $7,802,880, which, if added to the incurred losses, makes a total of $18,423,079, showing, as compared with the premium receipts, an apparent net profit of $4,985,561. The amount of fire risks written in 1895 was $3,138,939,171; in 1896, $3,295,556,843, an increase of $156,617,672. The amount of marine and inland risks written in 1895 was $402,336,651; in 1896, $417,878,711, an increase of $15,542,060.

At the close of the year 1896 the fire, fire-marine, and marine insurance companies doing business in this State were possessed of $280,170,478 of admitted assets, not including assets held abroad, or premium notes of mutual companies, an increase of $16,089,606, as compared with 1895. The liabilities of these companies, excepting scrip and capital, were $129,446,615, a decrease of $454,863 over the return of the preceding year. The receipts were $143,490,647, and the disbursements were $125,352,779, a decrease, as compared with 1895, of $223,258 in receipts, and a decrease of $2,394,746 in disbursements. The whole number of companies reported in 1896 was 160, being 16 more than reported in 1895.

On Dec. 31, 1896, the deposits in the Insurance Department made by the various insurance companies and associations, and held by the Superintendent in trust for the benefit of policyholders under statutes requiring or authorizing such deposits, amounted to $16,650,637.

The Lloyds Fire Companies.

In the course of the report occur the following observations and recommendations:

"The proceedings referred to in my previous report to the Legislature, as having been commenced by the Attorney General at the instance of this department, have finally resulted in the obtaining of a decision from the court in the case of certain organizations claiming exemption from the operations of the insurance law upon the alleged ground that they were lawfully engaged in the transaction of the business of insurance within this State previous to Oct. 1, 1892.

"The organizations referred to emanated from one Fred H. Parson and his associates, George W. Holt and William H. Broderick. These three individuals organized about thirty alleged associations the same afternoon, the papers being precisely similar, but giving the organizations thirty different names. They gradually disposed of their alleged privileges to prominent insurance and business men, who are now operating under some of them.

"The names of these Lloyds deriving their alleged powers from the so-called Parson charters are as follows: Tradesmen's Fire Lloyds, Lafayette Fire Lloyds, Traders' Fire Lloyds, International Lloyds Lincoln Fire Lloyds, United Cities Lloyds Hudson Fire Lloyds, Knickerbocker Fire Lloyds, Enterprise Fire Lloyds, Citizens' Fire Lloyds, Washington Fire Lloyds, Provident Fire Lloyds, Insurers' Alliance, and the People's Fire Lloyds.

"One of the organizers of the associations voluntarily made a statement to the Deputy Attorney General which showed ground for the belief that no one of these organizations was actively or in good faith engaged in the business of insurance prior to the 1st of October, 1892; that the whole plan was one to evade the insurance law, to acquire fictitious rights or privileges for sale to innocent purchasers, and, in general, to profit, not by the transaction of the insurance business, but by the disposal of the wholesale rights which Parson and his associates had endeavored to acquire.

Decision in a Test Case.

"A test suit against the People's Fire Lloyds was brought to trial in December, and the most important questions regarding the rights of these organizations and their duties to the State and its officers were involved in a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that it did not state a cause of action. This motion involved the most serious questions of the case, really leaving a very minor question of fact for disposition upon a trial. Briefs were submitted by the Deputy Attorney General and by counsel for all the Lloyds whose rights were involved in the suit against the People's Fire Lloyds.

"Mr. Justice Leslie W. Russell of the Supreme Court has just decided the motion, writing a most learned and exhaustive opinion upon all the important points in the case, and has sustained the proceedings brought by the Insurance Department through the Attorney General. The opinion shows that the court has sustained a number of principles of vital importance to the interests of both insurers and insured in the State of New York, and has practically upheld the wisdom of the Legislature in its action and the power of the Superintendent of Insurance to control and investigate all forms of insurance within the confines of the State.

"I again call attention to the necessity of amending these portions of the insurance law relating to the organization of fire insurance companies upon the mutual plan. I pointed out the defects in the statute in submitting my report to the Legislature a year ago, and urged the passage of certain amendments which, in my opinion, would correct the defects in the law is it now stands. The bills introduced this year in both houses are in line with my previous recommendations, and their passage will vest with the Superintendent of Insurance the power to prevent the incorporation of companies whose capital stocks are not paid in in such a manner as to warrant the issuing of a corporation certificate.

A Duty of the State.

"Since the date of my last report, there have been fourteen fire insurance corporations organized within the State. This is due to the fact that capitalists are ready to invest their money in fire underwriting enterprises under the favorable conditions that now prevail. I regard this as a move in the right direction, and that the State should endeavor to foster this return of capital to the underwriting field wherever it can do it along conservative lines.

"I am informed that there is a very large amount of business written here with the purpose of reinsuring the excess over the amount retained by the underwriting company, in companies that are not authorized to do business in this State. Wherever companies authorized to do business in New York are able to protect the interests of the assured fully, these companies ought first to have the opportunity so to do before the business should be allowed to be placed outside.

"In the case of individual insurers the law now requires that before insurance can be effected upon property located in this State in companies not regularly authorized here, it must be shown that the insurance could not be placed in authorized companies. If this requirement is a just one in the case of individuals, it is equally so in the case of insurance corporations who divert business from companies entitled to do business in this State to those who are not so entitled, thus working injustice to such corporations as fully comply with the requirements of the Insurance law. Legislation to remedy this condition of affairs will likely be undertaken during the present session.

"In submitting this, the thirty-eighth annual report of the condition of the fire and marine insurance companies doing business in this State, I take occasion to congratulate them upon the gratifying results of last year's transactions. Better rates have generally been obtained, and the companies, with but few exceptions, show substantial gains."

FIGHTS IN A CONVENTION.

Colorado Populists' Meeting Disturbed by Personal Encounters—Women Tear Out a Man's Whiskers.

DENVER, Col., March 14.—The Middle-of-the-Road Populists had an exciting convention here yesterday. There was a great deal of violent language and some personal encounters. Women were in the thick of the fighting, and two of them severely punished a man who said something they did not like.

The first personal encounter was provoked by the remark of a woman that she would not sit in a convention with the hirelings of corporations, indicating one of the delegates, a man, as such a hireling. The man replied that the accuser was a liar, and her husband flew to the rescue, and began pummeling his wife's traducer, while his wife and her women companions stood by and cheered him.

Another exciting event came when Miss Holmes replied to the attack of the Boiler Inspector. W. R. Frazier. He said the corporations were more powerful than Populist principles.

"That's a lie," shouted half a dozen, and men and women were on their feet, making for the speaker.

"If the shoe fits you put it on," retorted Frazier, bracing himself for the rush. He was no match for the crowd, and was driven from his position, but fought desperately to the door.

Mr. Akers next came in for rough treatment, on being asked by Mrs. Reed if it was not time for him to go out and choke himself to death. Akers retorted that Mrs. Reed had not added anything to her reputation by going out as a street singer.

Miss Holmes demanded why the men stood by and allowed women to be insulted.

None responded, and then Mrs. Reed and Miss Holmes administered the punishment themselves, and tore most of Mr. Akers's whiskers out of his face.

STOLEN FROM A STEAMER.

$25,000 in Gold Taken from the Oceanic in Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The steamer Zealandia, which arrived yesterday, brings news of the robbery from the Australian steamer Oceanic of $25,000 in gold. Before leaving Melbourne for Sydney, gold to the value of £262,000 was placed on board for shipment to America. Cracksmen obtained access to the vaults, and abstracted one box containing £5,000.

The theft was discovered before the Oceanic left port, and the balance of the gold was taken off, and deposited in the Bank of New South Wales. Every outgoing steamer is being closely watched, but no clue had been found when the Zealandia sailed.

LOCKED UP FOR BIGAMY.

Run Down by the Wife Whom He Had Twice Deceived.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—Richard Matthias, thirty-five years old, is locked up at the Central Station on a charge of bigamy. It is alleged that on April 7, 1890, Matthias married, in Philadelphia, a Miss Sealer. In September, 1893, he disappeared. A few weeks later it became known to Mrs. Matthias that her husband had married Miss Julia Birchner of Flushing, L. I.

Mrs. Matthias prosecuted her truant husband, and as a result he was convicted of bigamy and sentenced in Queens County, N. Y., to three years in the Kings County Penitentiary. After his release from prison a reconciliation took place. Wife No. 1 was placated, and the recreant husband was forgiven. They lived together only a short while, when Matthias again disappeared from his Philadelphia home. He was traced to Baltimore by Wife No. 1, where it was found that, under the name of Richard Van Hagen he had, on Nov. 10 of last year, married a Mrs. Amelia Schoeppe of this city. The police located him at Annapolis Junction, Md., where he was employed as a clerk, and his arrest followed.

Mrs. Schoeppe was a widow with three children and a snug income. She had been acquainted with Matthias only a week when he led her to the altar.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—Burglars last night blew open the safe in the grocery store of W. E. Drislane and secured about $1,200 in cash. The safe was blown open by the use of an electric battery.

PARIS, Texas, March 14.—M. F. Allen, Hickman & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, agricultural implements, &c., assigned yesterday. Liabilities, $40,000, and assets about the same.

TUNKHANNOCK, Penn., March 14.—A wagon containing two men, Lea Chatker and E. Carson, was struck by a train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at a crossing west of Wyalusing at 12:18 this morning. Both men were killed.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., March 14.—Policeman Henry Tayne was shot and instantly killed last night by Walter Merritt, a gambler, who in turn was killed by two policemen. Merritt was drinking and had been disorderly, and Tayne tried to arrest him.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 14.—The colonial steamer Grand Lake, with the English, American, and Canadian mails and passengers, bound for Halifax, broke her tailshaft off St. Pierre Thursday night. She sailed into Harbor Breton to-day. Her passengers and mails will be transferred to her sister ship, the Virginia Lake, and will be forwarded to-morrow.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Matters That Will Come Up for Consideration in the Senate and the Assembly.

SOME IMPORTANT MEASURES.

Greater New York Charter to be Reported Tuesday or Wednesday—Trust Legislation to be Introduced To-morrow—Dollar-Gas Bill.

ALBANY, March 14.—With one exception every important question upon which legislation is expected this session by the Republican Party leaders is about ready for legislative consideration. The exception lies in the fact that as yet no bill has been prepared to carry out Gov. Black's determination, as expressed in his annual message, to take the "starch" out of the civil service.

The Greater New York charter will be reported favorably in each house Tuesday or Wednesday, and its speedy passage is assured. It has not been decided yet that supplemental charter legislation will be necessary this session.

The amendments to the Raines liquor tax law, including those wiping out the Raines law hotels and fake clubs, will not be finally considered until after the charter has been disposed of.

Trust legislation will be discussed in the Senate Tuesday, when the report of the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee will be considered as a special order. The bills carrying out the recommendations of the Lexow committee have been prepared by Gov. Black's legal adviser, Charles Z. Lincoln, and Senator Lexow expects to introduce them Monday night. Senator Lexow's delay in introducing his anti-trust bills will put off the final disposition of trust legislation for several days.

Bill to Provide Cheap Gas.

Dollar gas for New York and Brooklyn will be provided for in a bill which the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations has promised to report favorably Tuesday on Wednesday. It is expected the measure to be reported by the committee will contemplate a reduction in the price of gas in those cities at the rate of 5 cents a year until the dollar mark is reached. There has been some talk of having the reduction extend to 90 cents.

Edward Lauterbach is expected here to-morrow afternoon to arrange for the introduction at the evening session of the bills which he has prepared to do away with the present administration of police affairs in New York City. His desire is to have a Greater New York Police Commission named by the Governor to exercise the functions of the various police officials now existing in the several localities included within the greater city.

Gov. Black's bill, which was introduced by Senator Ellsworth, appropriating $1,000,000 for the acquisition by the State of lands within the State Adirondack Park now owned by individuals, will not be pressed until its provisions have been changed materially. The bill was prepared by Gov. Black himself, and it was introduced as a "feeler." Its effect greatly exceeded the Governor's expectations.

The Executive Chamber has been overrun with prominent persons interested in lumber companies and pulp mills owning hundreds of thousands of acres of timber lands in the Adirondacks. They have besought the Governor not to press that provision in his bill which allows the State to take any lands it may desire, and provides that where the State and the owner cannot agree upon a price the latter shall secure compensation for the value of the land from the State Court of Claims, which is to fix the price to be determined upon the evidence submitted.

The Governor has been told that such a virtual confiscation of timber-lands in the Adirondacks would wipe out several million dollars of capital invested in lumber and pulp mills and allied industries.

Governor Hears from Lumbermen.

The Governor's visitors have argued that, if the State shall take the lands, arrangements should be made for the cutting of the spruce and other merchantable timber over 10 inches under the supervision of the State. The best authorities on forestry, they have claimed, hold that the cutting of timber in such circumstances would be a benefit to the forests, especially as spruce attains a growth every twenty years.

It has been suggested that the State could take all of the lands in the Adirondacks, making a contract with the owners to pay for the same within twenty years or less, as the conditions warranted, under which the owners could cut off timber over ten inches under State supervision. By this method it has been urged that the State could acquire the lands at a greater reduced aggregate cost than has been contemplated; that all of the payments for the same would not fall due at the one time, and that the main object of the State's ownership of the Adirondacks would then be accomplished—the preservation of the State's watershed and of the main body of the forests—while industries in the northern part of the State, having millions of invested capital and employing thousands of men, would be protected.

The Governor is seriously considering the objections made to his bill by the lumber and pulp interests and is inclined to afford them protection.

Free Rides for State Officials.

Senator Wilcox's bill, providing free railroad transportation for State officials, is a special order on final passage in the Assembly to-morrow night.

The annual supply bill will be reported from the Assembly Ways and Means Committee this week. The annual Appropriation bill will soon be in the hands of a Conference Committee.

An interesting hearing will be had before the Committee on Military Affairs of the two Houses Wednesday afternoon on the bill authorizing the Governor to rearm the National Guard with the Savage rifle. Such a change would involve an expenditure of [illegible] and unless the Governor changes his mind he would refuse to approve the bill [illegible] Legislature.

The terms of Wilber F. Porter of Watertown and Hugh Reilly of Albany, as Judges of the State Court of Claims, will expire Dec. 31 next, under a law recently signed by the Governor. It is expected that the Governor will nominate their successors soon, and that Charles T. Saxton will be one of them.

Senator McNulty's resolution, providing for the appointment of a legislative committee to investigate the reasons why the New York City Dock Department has not constructed roof gardens, or pier sheds, on the East River, for the use of poor people, in accordance with law, will have a further hearing before the Senate Cities Committee Tuesday afternoon.

These bills will have hearings before the Senate Cities Committee Tuesday afternoon: Assemblyman Wilson's, providing for the removal of wires and poles on Grand Avenue, in Brooklyn; Assemblyman Hill's, relating to the employment of teachers by the Buffalo Department of Public Instruction; Senator Page's, providing for the examination of steam and hot-water fitters in New York City; Senator Charles Davis's, establishing a City Court in Kingston.

Extension of Amsterdam Avenue.

The Senate Cities Committee will give a hearing Thursday afternoon on Senator Ford's bill, to provide for the extension of Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York, from its present intersection with Fort George Avenue, across the public driveway and Sherman Creek, to the northerly portion of Amsterdam Avenue, at or near Emerson Street. The same afternoon the committee will give a hearing on Senator Ahearn's bill, increasing by $200 the salaries of section foremen and assistants in the New York Street Cleaning Department.

Senator Lamy's bill giving permission to Alonzo C. Mather to erect a passenger and traffic bridge over the Niagara River at Buffalo, having power wheels connected therewith for developing the power of the Niagara River, and Senator Sullivan's bill repealing the charter of the Troy and Green Island Bridge Company, will have hearings before the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation Wednesday afternoon.

Senator Ellsworth's Anti-Cartoon bill will have a hearing before the Senate Codes Committee Wednesday afternoon. The committee probably will take action at that time on Senator Mullins's Anti-Scalpers' bill.

The trust companies of the State will have a final hearing Thursday afternoon on Senator Humphrey's bill taxing the shareholders of trust companies the same as the shareholders of State and National banks are taxed. This bill has been introduced regularly for several years, but always has been allowed to slumber in committee.

Assemblyman Armstrong expects to introduce this week a bill providing for the publication by the clerks in cities of the first and second class of registry lists of voters.

Assemblyman Austin's bill providing for coal inspectors in cities of the first and second class, so as to guard against short weights to consumers, will come up in the Senate this week.

Wednesday afternoon the Assembly Committee on Gas will give a hearing on Assemblyman Bondy's bill providing for dollar gas in the cities of Albany, Troy, Syracuse, and Rochester, and on Assemblyman Hill's measure to prevent discrimination in gas rates in any locality.

Hearings on Railroad Bills.

The Assembly Railroad Committee will give hearings next Wednesday afternoon on the following bills:

Assemblyman Smith's, compelling the issuance of fifty-trip tickets by all railroads of the State having termini in cities of over 250,000 population. The bill is specially designed to affect the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

Assemblyman Brennan's, compelling the Long Island Railroad Company to operate rapid-transit trains at more frequent intervals between Jamaica and Brooklyn.

Assemblyman Eldridge's, specifying the procedure of municipalities with regard to compelling compliance with the railroad grade-crossing law, and defining the duties of the Board of Railroad Commissioners in cases of dispute. This is the general grade-crossing bill prepared by the State Railroad Commission.

Assemblyman Gledhill's, compelling all street surface railroads and elevated railroads to carry passengers for 5 cents to any point within the limits of any city or village of the State to which its lines extend. In cases where one line does not reach the extreme limits of a village or city and the railroad accepting such fare controls other lines that go that far, a free transfer system must be provided. Thirty tickets for $1 must also be sold, good during commission hours. The bill will no doubt be fought hard by the elevated road in New York, which is affected most by its provisions.

The General Laws Committee of the Assembly will hear arguments next Thursday afternoon on a number of bills. Among them are:

Assemblyman Leonard's, prohibiting the use of spring balance scales for weighing commodities in commercial transactions.

Assemblyman Ives's, allowing the registration of veterinary surgeons not graduated from colleges, before July 1, 1898.

Assemblyman T. P. Sullivan's, establishing a scale of fees to be charged for piloting various kinds of vessels about the port of New York by way of Sandy Hook. Some comment has been made on this measure, that it does not contain a section affecting entrance to New York by way of Long Island Sound.

Free Bridge over East River.

Next Tuesday afternoon the Assembly Cities Committee will give hearings on a number of bills. Among them are:

Assemblyman Kennedy's, providing for the appointment of a commission by the Governor for the purpose of constructing a free bridge over the East River, between New York and Long Island City, by way of Blackwell's Island. Each city is to bear one-half of the expense, and is authorized to issue bonds for this purpose.

Assemblyman Degnan's, providing for the appointment of a board of examiners by the Mayor of New York City, who shall examine all master, or employing, hydraulic, steam, or hot water fitters. The board is authorized to examine all steam and hot water fitters with a view to their fitness, and can collect a fee of $10 from each fitter before issuing a license.

Assemblyman Kennedy's, authorizing Long Island City to issue $500,000 in bonds for the establishment of a better water supply.

Assemblyman Lewis's, amending the charter of Rochester so as to provide that no child in Monroe County under sixteen years of age shall be bound out, except upon the order of some court or magistrate of competent jurisdiction. The bill is drawn to correct abuses prevalent in the Overseer of the Poor's department.

Assemblyman J. J. Sullivan's, authorizing New York City to compensate owners of cattle affected with tuberculosis in 1896 and destroyed by order of the Board of Health.

Assemblyman Laimbeer's, authorizing New York City to issue bonds in $100,000 for the establishment of a farm colony for the detention and reformation of habitual drunkards.

Tracks in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

Assemblyman Wilson's, providing for the removal of all railway tracks on Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, after the consolidation of the two cities, and authorizing the issuance of bonds by the new municipality for such work. It is expected that this bill will be strongly opposed, as the railway company operating along this thoroughfare has for years resisted the many attempts that have been made to bring about alterations upon it.

Assemblyman T. H. Andrews's, providing that all fences inclosing lots in New York City shall be of the picket or open kind. Bill-posting companies must build their closed fences thirty feet back from the front of the lot.

The same committee will give it a hearing Thursday afternoon to Assemblyman Finn's bill prohibiting the sale of river ice in New York and Brooklyn.

VALUE OF CENTRAL PARK.

Estimates Based on Adjacent Property—City's Valuation $95,000,000.

In recent proceedings before the State Railroad Commissioners relating to a proposed change of motive power of the street railroad in Eighth Avenue, the question of the value of Central Park came up for consideration. Two radically different methods of computing the valuation of that portion of the Park facing Eighth Avenue were demonstrated, and they gave rise to a spirited discussion. Representatives of the Eighth Avenue Company claimed that they had procured a majority consent of property owners for the proposed change of motive power, counting the city property in the negative. Their opponents disputed this claim, and asserted that the Eighth Avenue Railroad people had placed too low a valuation on Central Park.

Peter J. Kelly, the appraiser in the employ of the railroad company, estimated the value of Central Park land at $2.85 per square foot, basing his calculations on "adjacent" property. He allowed $3,077,620 for a strip of the Park 100 feet wide running along Eighth Avenue from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Tenth Street. William N. Armory, the appraiser for the opposition, maintained that according to Section 91 of the State Railroad law the ent re value of Central Park should be considered. He figured that the average value of the property on Eighth Avenue opposite Central Park was $6.60 per square foot. Taking the official figures of city tax officers he found that Central Park is credited with 840 acres. Reducing 840 acres to 36,590,400 square feet he multiplied by $6.60 and got $241,496,640 as the total valuation of the Park. That would make Central Park land worth about $16,000 per lot, 25 by 100 feet in dimensions.

When asked by the Eighth Avenue company's lawyers to apply his rule of calculation to the value of Central Park facing Fifty-ninth Street, Mr. Armory found that "adjacent" property (that is, on the opposite side) in that street was worth about $20 a square foot. On that basis the total value of the Park was $731,808,000, or about $50,000 per lot of 25 by 100 feet. Mr. Armory did not figure the value of the Park on Fifth Avenue, but hazarded a guess that the value of the "adjacent" property there would be about $30 a square foot. Multiplying 36,590,400 square feet by $30 gives $1,097,712,000 as the Fifth Avenue valuation of Central Park. The city tax officials have put a pro forma valuation of $95,000,000 on Central Park.

His Son Found Him Dead.

John Tracey, a clothing cutter, seventy-seven years of age, was found dead in bed by his son yesterday at his home, 7 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. His death had occurred in the night, the cause, it is supposed, being rheumatism of the heart.

W. & J. SLOANE.

The Nairn Printed Linoleum,

made in five different grades, is unsurpassed for durability and finish.

Large variety of colors suitable for kitchens, dining rooms, halls and bath rooms.

Made 6 and 12 feet wide.

BROADWAY, 18th & 19th Sts.

BUSINESS MAN DISAPPEARS.

George W. Mandel Left His Office in Brooklyn, Saturday, March 6, and Did Not Return.

No tidings of George W. Mandel, the young Brooklyn business man who so mysteriously disappeared a week ago Saturday, have been received yet. Mandel's father is dead. His mother and sister, who live at 135 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, are nearly prostrated over his disappearance, and are doing everything in their power to locate him. The police have taken up the case, and many telegrams have been sent to different cities.

Mandel had been employed by the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company for fourteen years. He was at his office as usual Saturday morning, March 6, and left there at 10 o'clock, saying he intended to look after some matters pertaining to the business of the firm. He went out wearing his office coat under his overcoat, and even left his cuffs on his desk.

"I'll be back soon," he said to Manager Frank Goodwin. He has not returned yet.

Mandel was known to be a Cuban sympathizer, and some of his friends think that he may have gone South and taken passage for Cuba. His accounts are perfectly straight, he has money in bank, and when he left he did not even draw his last week's salary. His family fears that he has met with foul play.

THE GRANT SARCOPHAGUS.

It Is Scheduled to Arrive from Chicago Early This Week.

The granite sarcophagus intended to contain the body of Gen. Grant is expected to arrive here from Chicago early this week. It is on the way as fourth-class freight over the Pennsylvania Railroad lines.

The sarcophagus is the outcome of nearly six years' careful study and planning on the part of the Grant Monument Fund Committee. The general idea of it was early known, but there was difficulty over the selection of the stone. This lasted until May, and then J. H. Anderson of Chicago received the contract. He chose the product of the quarries of Montello, Wis., for the principal part, and dark-blue granite of Quincy, Mass., for the pedestal.

The sarcophagus is hewn from a single stone, and weighs very nearly ten tons. It is 10 feet 4 inches long, 5 feet 6 inches wide, and 4 feet 8 inches deep. The stone is dark red, and is of a fine grain. The surface is highly polished and almost without elaborate carving. The only break in the stone polish will be on the cap. There at the head will be carved the name Ulysses S. Grant.

Mr. Anderson shipped the work last Friday from Chicago. It is in a boxcar, incased in thick planks, built to act as a cushion. On its arrival here, it will be carried by lighters to Fort Lee Ferry, and from there will be taken to the monument.

RAILROADS' MILK RATES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission Decides in Favor of the Farmers.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has announced its decision in the case of the Milk Producers' Protective Association against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Erie Railroad Company, and other lines carrying milk for the New York market. The complaint alleges that the carriers' practice of charging uniform rates of 32 cents on milk and 50 cents on cream per can of forty quarts from all shipping stations on their respective lines without regard to distance was unlawful.

The commission decides that the uniform rates complained of are unreasonable, unjust, and unduly prejudicial to producers nearer the points of delivery for the New York

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE DEBT DUE TO PATRIOTISM.

Mr. Parsons Says There Should Be No Party in the Contest Against Bosses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When in the course of the impressive address of President Lincoln at Gettysburg four months after the rebellion had received its deathblow, he expressed his belief "That this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth," the time, place, and circumstances gave peculiar force to his words, and the cheers of the multitude gathered around him resounded throughout the land.

Have the people from that day to this struggled manfully for the right; have the fathers trained their sons to follow in their footsteps?

The contest for National life and honor was a mighty one, and for a time overshadowed selfish considerations and long-cherished differences of opinion in respect to political matters. But the victory won was soon followed by a relapse.

The patriotism of many was laid aside with the uniform and sword, and the time and attention of men given to the building up of shattered fortunes by new schemes of development or fresh ventures in fields long neglected. The steady-going, self-reliant habits of many who had left the farm, the shop, or the desk to enter into new conditions and associations had undergone a change. Little work and hope of future advantage in the public service led to combinations for the purpose of obtaining as large a share as possible of the offices and patronage under National, State, and City Government.

The Ship of State has been sailing in dangerous waters, some of the crew ready to scuttle her, if sure of getting away safe with the valuables.

While the number of those anxious to feed at the public crib is small in comparison to that of those who have no desire for office, still the politician who has an eye only to his pecuniary advantage works while other men sleep, binding those of like character to him by promises of a share in the spoils.

Now, strange to say, though unknown to most of those whose votes he seeks, and his acquaintance not desired—yet he has only to cry "stand by the party and vote for Teddy Snooks" to see men of intelligence and standing in the community sacrifice their self-respect, their own interest, as well as that of others, in good government, by voting for a man who scoffs at the assertion that "public office is a public trust."

If this condition of things is to continue, what honor or advantage will the mere name of "Greater New York" be to the people of this city and Brooklyn if larger scope is given to political corruption?

Already one boss, it is stated, has ordered the charter to be jammed through the Legislature. If there is necessity to amend the same, he may graciously consent later on. That is very much like hanging a man first and trying him afterward.

The rallying cry now should be "we know no party in the contest of citizens against bosses and rings."

On Feb. 22 last I stood in Independence Hall, and, while looking at the portraits of the noted men of Revolutionary days, with many of whom my great-grandfather, Jacob Hiltzheimer of Philadelphia, held intimate relations, I could not but think of

"Their struggles for freedom, the toils they endured,
The rights and the blessings for us they secured."

Well may we be proud of their deeds, and delight to meet together and tell the story o'er. Well may we erect monuments and tablets to mark the spots where their blood was shed and victories won. But let us not fail to show by our actions that we realize the obligation we are under for the rights and blessings they secured for us at such great cost. That we will not stand by and see their work dishonored, but with their spirit of independence animating us will put country above party, protect the ballot box from fraud, and vote only for honest and capable men.

JACOB C. PARSONS.

New York, March 10, 1897.

WHO GOVERN THIS COUNTRY?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The two dominating forces which now seem to be in control, the one of the Democratic Party, the other of the Republican Party, are

Silver and Wool.

In order that these forces may be measured it becomes necessary to use figures. The population of this country in this year, 1897, will reach 73,000,000.

At the ratio of the last and previous census more than one in each three is occupied for gain, conducting the work of which the products, consistitg of food, fuel, fibres, and fabrics, are bought and sold. For convenience we will call it one in three. At this ratio the number of persons upon whose earnings in money all depend for their living exceeds twenty-four million (24,000,000) and is probably twenty-five million (25,000,000.)

In order that each person may procure shelter, food, and clothing at the measure of what fifty cents (50) a day will buy at present retail prices, or at one hundred and eighty-two dollars and a half ($182.50) per year, the valuation of that part of the annual product which is bought and sold (excluding what is consumed on the farms, where it is produced,) exceeds thirteen billion dollars ($12,000,000,000). At this rate the annual salable product of each person at work for gain is a fraction under five hundred and fifty dollars ($550) a year.

Adding what is consumed on farms, the product probably almost surely exceeds $200 per person, and is between six and seven hundred dollars ($600 and $700) to each one who is at work for gain in money or for food consumed on farms where it is produced.

The primary products of the soil, the forest, and the mine are bought and sold from twice to ten times on their way from their source through the mill, the factory, the furnace, and the shop to the consumer. If we assign only three purchases and sales of the estimated salable products which will yield food, fuel, clothing, and shelter to each person at fifty cents' worth (50) a day, the measure of the trade in goods only of this country will be forty billions of dollars ($40,000,000,000) or more than one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) a day for each and every day in the year—more than one hundred and thirty million dollars a day ($130,000,000) on each working day in the materials of existence only.

In order that this work may all be done without doubt or obstruction, the money in use must be good money, and trade must be as free as is the necessity for revenue will permit.

That revenue may all be gained in simple methods under a system in which all the taxes that the people may pay the Government shall receive. All that is necessary to framing a simple measure of this kind is to limit the power of taxation to its only lawful purpose, and to raise the revenue with the least interference with trade by taxes and duties on the articles which are not used in the processes of domestic industry.

In order to secure their own private gain without regard to the public welfare, the representatives of the silver mines have compelled the Democratic Party to try to force bad money into use by an act of legal tender. In order to secure a bounty, the representatives of the wool growers are now trying to force the Republican Party to increase the taxes in order to compel the consumers of this country to pay a very large sum of money which the Treasury will not receive.

Such being the conditions, it is now fit to measure as closely as we may the numbers of these two dominating forces, the value of their product, and their relative importance by comparison with the numbers who are held to be their subjects, and whom, through a misuse of party power, they propose to compel to render service to them without return. Their method is to pervert the purpose of an act of legal tender to their private gain, and to pervert the power of taxation to sustain private enterprise and to augment private profits.

In order to make this case plain, it is suitable to use the estimates of work and of product which have been submitted, using the average product of five hundred and fifty dollars ($550) per person at work as a divisor in computing the number of persons who seek their private gain in this matter with the number whom they propose to tax, or upon whom they propose to force bad money by due process of law.

The annual product of wool varies but little from 300,000,000 pounds. Its annual value varies but little from fifty million dollars ($50,000,000)—we will call it fifty-five million ($55,000,000) in order to give the margin of possible error to the wool growers. At the average rate of $550 to each person occupied for gain in making products for sale, this wool clip stands for the year's work of 100,000 men, each supporting two others, or 300,000 persons in all.

This estimate is probably much too large, because one-half this wool is what is called "territorial," raised on large ranches from great flocks, in the care of which relatively few persons are employed.

The annual product of silver in recent years has fallen from 60,000,000 to 50,000,000 ounces. Its recent bullion value has been less than thirty-five million dollars ($35,000,000) a year, but, estimating it at that sum, we allow a large margin of error.

At an average of $550 per person occupied in this work, the number depending on silver is a little over 64,000, each supporting two others, or 192,000 in all, which is double the number disclosed by the census of 1890, for the reason that wages are higher in silver mines than the sum that can be earned by farmers and farm laborers, while the bigger share of the value of the product of the great mines falls to the owners.

Having thus given every possible margin of error to the silver miners and the wool growers, the relative numbers, product, and importance of these occupations as compared to all others stand as follows:

1897.

The Nation.	
Population	73,000,000
Occupied for gain, at the lowest estimate	24,000,000
Lowest probable estimate of the salable product of each worker	$550
Annual salable product at that estimate	$13,200,000,000
Daily purchases and sales each working day, not less than	180,000,000
Dominant Forces Now Claiming to Govern the Nation.	
Wool product, maximum	$55,000,000
Maximum number dependent on wool at the ratio of a National average of $550 per man	100,000
Number of persons dependent upon wool	300,000
Silver product, maximum	$35,000,000
Maximum number dependent on silver at $550 per man	64,000
Number of persons dependent on silver	192,000
Product of the Nation subject to be taxed for the support of silver miners and wool growers	$13,200,000,000
Product of the dominant forces demanding the power to tax	$90,000,000
Proportion, 147 to 1.	
Number of workers whose product is to be subjected to taxation	24,000,000
Number of persons at work in whose name the demand is made to pervert the power of the Government to sustain private enterprise and to secure private gains on silver and wool	164,000
Proportion occupied on silver and wool, 1 in 146.	

It will be remembered that the most productive silver mine in this country is owned by British owners, while a large share in other mines is also British—the larger part of the silver product of the world, which it is the purpose of the silver miners to force upon this country at double its value by due process of law, is under British ownership and control.

It is right to be friends with Great Britain and to deal with our English kin beyond the seas on fair terms, because they buy from us 60 per cent. of all our exports. It is not fit that we should permit our legal-tender acts to be used so as to enable them to force us to take British silver, costing less than 50 cents on a dollar, as a legal tender for 100 cents in gold.

The Democratic Party at Chicago submitted to the demands of the silver miners, then and there committing political suicide.

The Republican Party is now subject to the demands of a section of the wool growers, who without authority claim to speak for them all. What will be its action and what will be its fate if it submits?

We have passed through six years of failure in legislation, each of the three Congresses being more incapable than the one preceding.

Holding the paramount control of food, fuel, timber, copper, iron, and steel—increasing our exports by leaps and bounds of the highest types of every product that the world must have, from which are derived the highest rates of wages earned by any nation—with the control of the commerce of the world within our grasp, we now wait in fear and trembling, lest at the demand of these two petty interests in silver and wool, the Congress about to meet should possess neither the courage nor the capacity to surmount the evil influence of those who would degrade and dishonor the Nation by the perversion of the powers of legislation to their own private or personal gain. EDWARD ATKINSON.

Boston, March 14, 1897.

Is He a "Chip of the Old Block"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several years ago I had occasion to examine a piece of real estate, the title to which came through the will of Lewis Morris, which will be found recorded in the office of the Surrogate of New York County in Liber 23 of Wills, Page 428. The document was such a curious one that I copied from it a whole paragraph, which is as follows:

"It is my desire that my son Gouverneur may have the best education that is to be had in England or America, but my express will and directions are that he be never sent for that purpose to the Colony of Connecticutt, lest he should imbibe in his youth that low craft and cunning so incident to the people of that country, which is so interwoven in their constitutions that all their art cannot disguise it from the world, though many of them, under the sanctified garb of religion, have endeavored to impose themselves on the world for honest men."

Having noticed in THE TIMES yesterday morning an article entitled, "Yale Boys Apologize" for the sending of a Yale flag to Corbett, the prize fighter, and noticing that the explanation or apology was signed, among others, by one "Gouverneur Morris," I called the matter to the attention of several of my friends, who were very much interested and amused, and we are all quite anxious to know whether or not the Gouverneur Morris now at Yale is or is not a chip of the old block. It is sometimes a perilous matter to have had a remarkable ancestry. Yours truly,

GORMBY J. SPROULL.

New York, March 14, 1897.

A Power for the Nation's Safety.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a constant reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES for the past twelve years. I consider your paper the equal of if not the superior of any of the New York City publications. THE NEW YORK TIMES is clean, clear, and concise. It is an educator in the home, and a power for the Nation's safety and prosperity if its daily teachings are but made the rule of faith and practice in our halls of legislation.

GEORGE W. DENISON.

Saybrook, Conn., March 11, 1897.

The talk of the town:

Booth's "Hyomei,"

the new and wonderful Australian "Dry-Air" treatment of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc.

"CURES BY INHALATION."

At all druggists, $1.00, or at office. Consultation free. Send for *free* pamphlet.

R. T. BOOTH,
23 East 20th Street, New York.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for To-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

92—United States vs. Joint Traffic Association. 106—New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Gross. 105—Welsh vs. Steamship Alvena. 108—Pine vs. The Mayor, &c. 107—Holmes vs. Hurst. 110—Blauvelt vs. Interior Conduit Company. 111—McCann vs. Yacht Wadena. 112—Downing vs. Outerbridge. 113—Goodenough vs. Cary. 109—Washburn vs. National Wall Paper Company.

Motion Calendar.—1—Schleffiln vs. United States. 2—Jones & Laughlin vs. Sands. 3—De Lima vs. United States. 4—National Machine Company vs. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. 5—McCullough & Thomas vs. Ferryboat Albany. 6—United States vs. Dudley. 7—Holmes, Booth & Haydens vs. McGill. 8—Semon Bache & Co. vs. United States. 9—Dan Talmage's Sons vs. same. 10—Lobsitz vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

81—Conmunipaw Coal Company vs. Tug Howard Carroll. 68—Guldersleeve vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until March 16 at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Gales vs. Gales. 2—Department of Buildings vs. Coogan. 3—United State Casualty Company vs. Voight. 4—Saltus vs. Oberle. 5—Dawson vs. Dawson. 6—State Trust Company vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 7—Holder vs. Miller. 8—Camp vs. Miller. 9—Worden vs. Miller. 10—Greco vs. Miller. 11—Caren vs. Bechtermann. 12—Kuntz vs. Fother. 13—In re Ashley. 14—Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company vs. Hoadly. 15—Selig vs. Altman. 16—Steele & Johnson Manufacturing Company vs. Cooper. 17—Hughes vs. Harlam. 18—Morris vs. Edgecombe Stables. 19—Thornton vs. Lennon. 20—Berdiner vs. Silverman. 21—Danziger vs. L'Amoreux. 22—Waugh vs. Campbell. 23—Griggs vs. Day. 24—Latzer vs. Herrman. 25—Phelps vs. Donohue. 26—Schierloh vs. Schierloh. 27—Herzfeld vs. Strauss. 28—Reeber vs. Meyer. 29—Alter vs. Weeks. 30—Hill vs. Mahler. 31—Battelleau vs. Ward. 32—Smith vs. Protestant Episcopal Church of the Archangel. 33—Otto Huber Brewery vs. Rosenfeld. 34—Victor vs. Mott. 35—Hyde vs. McSweeney. 36—Eichler vs. Siezefsky. 37—Jones vs. Woods. 38—Pope vs. Hitcomb. 39—Oppenheim vs. Thomson. 40—Howell vs. Brauer. 41—Haye vs. Burlando. 42—In re Tracy. 43—McGrory vs. Hennessy. 44—In re Henry. 45—In re Bradley & Currier Company. 46—Rauber vs. Union Brewing Company. 47—Northwestern National Bank vs. Clark. 48—Lord vs. Loyd vs. Oro Mining Company. 49—Caldwell vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 50—Wells vs. Ketcham. 51—People, &c., vs. Moultke. 52—People, &c., vs. White. 53—People, &c., vs. Wright. 54—Burnham vs. Schwab. 55—Hoyt vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 56—Boyce vs. Boyce. 57—Kind vs. Moses. 58—Haines vs. Patterson. 59—Rechnitz vs. Rechnitz. 60—In re Roebling's Sons & Co. 61—Gillett vs. Updike. 62—In re Dodge. 63—Megrue vs. Watson. 64—Weber vs. Manhattan Optical Company. 65—Divinelle vs. Sharp. 66—People, &c., vs. Pragnell. 67—In re Huttlinger. 68—Central Trust Company vs. West India Improvement Company. 69—Merg vs. Schmeckpeper. 70—In re Vandewater. 71—Stetson vs. Forster. 72—In re De Leuw & Oppenheimer Company. 73—Congregation Anslin Poland vs. Herlands. 74—Jackson vs. Coyle. 75—In re Mutual Relief Association. 76—In re Egan. 77—Saft vs. Meyer. 78—Sperry vs. Cooper. 79—Same vs. Mills. 80—Same vs. Baker. 81—Same vs. Perkins. 82—Same vs. Griffing. 83—Same vs. Higbie. 84—Holohan vs. Holohan. 85—Mark vs. Jellenek. 86—In re Rogers & Sherwood Printing Company. 87—Department of Buildings vs. Johnson. 88—Same vs. Merriman. 89—Brooke vs. Fleming. 90—People, &c., vs. Wierck. 91—Mehlbach vs. Tamsen. 92—Ford vs. National Bank of Commerce. 93—In re Gildemeester. 94—Peer vs. Knight. 95—In re Fairbanks.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—Steers vs. Ryan. 2—Scott vs. Johannesen. 3—In re Board of Education, (One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Street.) 4—In re One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets. 5—In re Wadsworth Avenue. 6—In re Audubon Avenue. 7—In re One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets. 8—In re Columbine Street. 9—In re Twenty-eighth Street. 10—In re Fire Department, (Mott Street.) 11—In re Great Jones Street. 12—In re Extending Lexington Avenue. 13—In re Kepler Street. 14—In re Marcher Avenue. 15—In re Clifford Street. 16—In re Grand View Place. 17—Donnelly vs. Holland.

Demurrers.—368—Linderman vs. Hastings Card and Paper Company. 386—Deland vs. Rice. 392—Dill vs. Hastings Card and Paper Company.

Preferred Causes.—4448—Hart vs. Rosenberg. 4462—Woodward vs. Becker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term Part I. Smyth, J.

Law and Fact.—4416—Sanche vs. Wilder. 2715—Rauth vs. Beirlein. 3975—New York Building Company vs. Fisher. 4474—Petrolite Manufacturing Company vs. Cosa Co. and Johnny Soap Company. 4484—Van Steenburgh vs. Colo. 4525—American Type Founders Company vs. Springer-Welty Company. 4228—Polansky vs. Davis. 4444—Conley vs. the Mayor, &c. 4452—Klemme vs. McMullan. 4457—Wynn vs. Mahon. 3472—Feldstein vs. Sims. 3352—National Broadway Bank vs. Macfarlane. 3516—Miller vs. same. 3483—Feldstein vs. same. 4527—Rothwell vs. McNutty. 4322—Gross vs. Gross. 2744—Hallman vs. Morgan. 1069—Kamtz vs. Heeht. 4527—McConnell vs. Plaza De Oro Mining Company. 4582—Brandt vs. Brandt. 3522—Kennett vs. Hopkins. 4412—Brenauer vs. Mintz.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4537.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Keogh, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Glegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Zarling for the People.

1—Louis Nolte. 2—Joseph Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calnedar to Parts XI. and XII. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—10069—Sullivan vs. Baker. 9146—Spooner vs. Reed. 10915—Hanvey vs. Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company. 8001—Nehrbas vs. Westcott. 11175—Well vs. California Safe Deposit and Trust Company. 11170—Vogel vs. Levy. 11578—Higgins vs. Paige. 11597—Tobin vs. Travers Brothers' Company. 11618—Bloomfield vs. Bloomfield. 11486—Kling vs. Irving National Bank. 11561—Teeks vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 11649—Heerwagen vs. Heerwagen. 11582—Becker vs. Levering. 11577—Raegner vs. Corell. 11460—Same vs. McDougall. 11461—Same vs. Gair.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

4496—Philip vs. Stokes. 5898—Anselment vs. Union Railway Company. 3084—Barry vs. Platt. 4740—McCollough vs. The Mayor, &c. 4507—Golding vs. same. 3395—Madden vs. Underwood Printing and Publishing Company. 5045—Neary vs. Hellshorn. 4084—Stodart vs. Bureau of Press Clippings. 6555—Baeh vs. New. 5555—Quinlan vs. Evard. 6358—Teahan vs. Winter. 4487—Connolly vs. Roessner. 2928—McGrath vs. Barry. 6798—Getz vs. Farley. 3874—Brown vs. Columbia Typewriter Manufacturing Company. 4611—Diehl vs. Beck. 4020—Sassuns vs. Guarino. 4717—Grezat vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4750—Hartwig vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4763—Werner vs. Roes. 4764—Propper vs. Blanchard. 4811—Sayre vs. Cropsey. 4825—Muchmore vs. Fox. 3201—Cameron vs. Wright. 3314—Huxtable vs. Simon. 4958—Cohen vs. Vessell. 4971—Keeley vs. Central Complete Combination Company. 5006—Whitney vs. Johnston. 3758—Capasso vs. Woolfolk.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

8598—Von Kewenter vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 2408—Cassidy vs. Blaut. 6796—Gallagher vs. Mutual Union Association of Rochester. 5733—Percival vs. Gilman. 4395—Caspers vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railway Company. 5271—Tozzi vs. Baumann. 5375—Warner vs. John Good Cordage Company. 5071—Heald & s. The Mayor, &c. 5017½—Same vs. same. 4524—Jacobson vs. D'Infreville. 4537—Drescher vs. Holt. 6462—Hassett vs. Reilly. 4127—Waldron vs. Union Trust Company. 4744—Caldwell vs. The Mayor, &c. 2611—Burke vs. Oxfeld. 2253—P. Claus Dynamo Company vs. Kieley. 1133—Fitzpatrick vs. Barnum. 2586—Pierce vs. Gillette. 2804—P. Ballantine & Sons vs. Kelly. 3854—Crossman vs. Lurman. 1764—Hogan vs. McCosker. 1783—Slackpool vs. Molloy. 2809—Hogan vs. Molloy. 2810—Slackpool vs. McCosker. 3007—Lewis vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2436—Lichenstein vs. Jarvis. 1001—Mercantile Co-operative Bank vs. Alleman. 2648—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company vs. Cavinato.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Crambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Emilie Sklarek, Richard P. Salter, Emily T. Constant, Elizabeth Sibeth, Michael Kiernan, Charles F. Jenne, Adolph Edelmuth, Emma Gruber, Ella F. Roe.

At 2 P. M.—Mary E. C. Webster, Charles F. Hoffman, Harry Williams.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Ground floor, Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1252—John Stafford. 1253—Anna C. Rintelen.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall, at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1768—Klinger vs. Stiefer. 1657—Davies vs. Clarke. 1544—R. M. Gilman Manufacturing Company vs. Stetler. 1516—Berg vs. Schloss. 1469—Caruso vs. Nicolini. 1536—Yellow Pine Company vs. Gullwilling. 4119—Seeman vs. Rudd. 1823—Grand vs. Anchells. 1485—Connion vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1726—Quinn vs. Curtis. 1724—Machaler vs. Frogel. 1515—Sommer vs. Baum. 1553—Rhoads vs. Clark. 1554—Same vs. same. 1618—Lehman vs. Williamson. 1560—Jefferson vs. Willoughby. 1608—Gaynor vs. Garquille. 1617—Tausky vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1620—Stephens vs. Callahan. 4387—Sebach vs. Klotz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3811½—Lesser vs. Hunninghaus. 3810½—Rosendorf vs. same. 1376—Lautenschlager vs. Kister. 1345—Wieler vs. Tamsen. 73—Preston vs. Hilton. 857—Granger vs. American Brewing Company. 1375—Sanders vs. Conkling. 896—General Electric Company vs. R. M. Gilmour Manufacturing Company. 1910—Sanford vs. O'Connor. 1928—Kaplan vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1953—Herzfeld vs. Rosenberg. 2062—Kaiser vs. Butler. 1932—Studervants vs. Hyle. 1895—Finch vs. Hobson. 1925—Graw vs. Nassau Ferry Company. 384—Fiser vs. Vetter. 1379—Fibre Conduit Company vs. Capron. 621—Hills Brothers' Company vs. Silberstein. 1945—Goslin vs. Crolin. 1951—Ely vs. Steinhardt. 1961—Mandel vs. David Stevenson Brewing Company. 1963—Kirschberg vs. Automaton Piano Company. 1964—Potter Parlin Company vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1966—Beach vs. Weissbecker. 1967—American Peroide Powder Manufacturing Company vs. Fisher. 2061—Kelly vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Churchman, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2041—Bachtam vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2021—Davis vs. Clark. 2018—Wolf vs. Lorenzo. 2051—Reiss vs. Snath. 812—Cullen vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2016—Rosenberg vs. Leado. 2022—Brown vs. Livingston, Middlefield & Co. 1992—Smith vs. Hutchinson. 2110—Collins vs. Neufeld. 1754—McGuire vs. Meyer. 22—Kresch vs. Freeman. 1990—Harrison vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 428—Pecht vs. Baumert. 770—Garbit vs. Vogel. 981—Harris vs. Younger. 914—Trier vs. Zeller. 815—Same vs. same. 816—Same vs. same. 432—Jacobs vs. Ullman. 813—Lewit vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1737—Falsom vs. Allen. 513—Waickert vs. Schmidt. 984—Lyon vs. Bischoff. 1997—Stiff vs. Lowenstein. 2039—Fowler vs. Lumley. 1997—Patterson vs. Rhoads. 1999—Pegar vs. Manner. 2003—Ennis vs. Dudley. 2005—Pallatschek vs. Sadler. 2006—Pollock vs. Scheuer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

4778—Wolf vs. New York Piano Hammer Company. 4774—Same vs. same. 4833—Bennett vs. Sherin. 4187—Herrman vs. Zeltner. 3897—Ernst vs. Rothschild. 3977—Weissberg vs. Gregory. 4204—Carter vs. Empire Typesetting Machine Company. 4458—Hirsch vs. Walsh. 2983—Ryan vs. Fricke. 4162—Vogt vs. Buchner. 4331—Rosenfeld vs. New York and Westchester Water Company. 4548—Elliott vs. Lebanon Springs Company. 4494—Popper vs. Standard Oil Extracting and Refining Company. 4569—Citizens' National Bank vs. Merriam. 4580—Quinlan vs. Pemberton. 4729—Finckelstein vs. Meldo. 4108—Smith vs. Sterling. 4238—Mayer vs. Dorbue. 4030—McAlister vs. Hoadly. 4599—Rowland vs. La Grange. 4651—Cook & Bernheimer Company vs. Bretschneider. 4731—Feldman vs. Simon. 4746—Russell vs. Mitchell. 4602—Judlowitz vs. Barlam. 4886—V. Louver's Gambrinus Brewing Company vs. Guttman. 4735—Balcolm vs. Petty. 4736—Boessneck vs. Sessler. 4767—Burgess vs. Mas. 4772—Hartford vs. Mullane. 4092—Bernstein vs. Crow. 4282—Schoonmaker vs. Ennis. 4711—Dennison vs. Musgrave. 4698—Zaun vs. Bissell. 4420—Westchester Hardwood Company vs. David Mayer Brewing Company. 4270—Duckworth vs. Crow. 4705—Oppenheim vs. Bisinger.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2147.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Carpenter for the People.

1—Timothy W. Manning, alias Timothy Mahoney. 2—Hugo J. Hant and Eugene Hart. 3—John F. Gandolfo. 4—Patrick Arthur. 5—Ludwig Schnett. 6—John Orendich. 7—James Miller. 8—John Smith. 9—Thomas Brown and James Greeley. 10—Carroll C. Garceion. 11—James McGuire. 12—Henry W. Probst. 13—John Doe. 14—William F. Boggs. 15—Herman Paul Schultz.

Pleadings.—1—Joseph Salvador. 2—Abraham Wilson. 3—John Sullivan. 4—Joseph Underwood, Daniel J. Cronin, and Henry Grogan. 5—Frank Butler. 6—Ernest Sulzer. 7—Magnus Holm. 8—Dell McGowan. 9—John McNamee. 10—Edward A. Henderson. 11—Herman Tierce. 12—William Murphy. 13—Henry Libran. 14—Frank Schmidt. 15—Varton Ellian. 16—Charles E. Reichers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People.

1—James Walsh and William Crawford. 2—Harry Elliott. 3—Henry F. Richter. 4—Morris Keyser. 5—John Byrnes. 6—Robert Gale. 7—Owen McCarthy. 8—Louis Stratlomon. 9—Thomas Clark. 10—Ralph McCormack. 11—Tony Barron. 12—Manuel Ryan. 13—Grace Carroll. 14—Joseph H. Sanderson. 15—Burnton Stein. 16—Charles Sing. 17—John H. Fields. 18—Florence Graham. 19—Lee Sen. 20—Charlie Lee. 21—Lem Loy. 22—Lee Woh and Lillie Miller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, Jr.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky for the People.

1—Herman Furman. 2—George H. Topakgan. 3—Thomas McGuire. 4—Carl Widergren. 5—William Gendert and Ignatz Epstein. 6—Vincenzo Cola. 7—William Weinberg. 8—William Roach. 9—William H. Singleton. 10—Frederick M. Meyer. 11—Arthur Decker. 12—Salvatore Agovino. 13—Frederick Clark. 14—George Spain and Edward Gallagher. 15—John S. Patterson. 16—John Blum. 17—Henry Kruse and George H. Stroh. 18—Adolph Seewaldt. 19—Louis Schultes. 20—Thomas Stafford. 21—George Siemes. 22—Michael McEneany. 23—Herman Sacks. 24—Adolph Abrahams and Henry Abrahams.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Hardwicke for the People.

1—Edward Jones. 2—Frank Johnson. 3—Samuel M. Schwartz. 4—Frederick Bressler. 5—Jacob Cochmann. 6—Leo Herzog. 7—Walter Hodges. 8—Charles E. Lydecker. 9—Garrett P. Lydecker. 10—William B. Ready. 11—William Donnelly. 12—Lester H. Bennett. 13—James B. Melville and Joseph L. Melville. 14—William Black and William J. Hazard. 15—William A. Hazard. 16—William J. Hazard.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Goodman vs. Schimel—Francis P. Lowrey, Montague vs. Dexter Folder Company—Hamilton Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Lawlor vs. Lawlor—George C. Austin.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Room 22, Court House—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bradley, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.

Non-Enumerated.—Nos. 7, 32, 33, 36, 37, 40, 52, 31, 41, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66.

Notice.—The present term of the Appellate Term, Second Judicial Department, will continue until Friday, March 19, 1897.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II.—Osborne, J.; Part III.—Garretson, J.; Part IV.—Hirschberg, J.; Part V.—Dickey, J.

Nos. 4352, 4574, 4579, 1273, 1274, 2153, 3663, 2507, 1341, 4643, 4677, 4681, 4691, 4694, 4699, 6956, 2484, 7040, 6851, 4700, 4702, 4714, 4722, 4731, 4733, 4741, 4746, 4750, 4764, 4784, 331, 3783, 1484, 3232, 3233, 4780, 4781, 4788, 4792, 4804, 4807, 4822, 4827, 4828, 4832, 4833, 4839, 4851, 4864, 4880, 4884, 1894, 4898, 4899.

The following causes being on for the first time will be held for the day on request, if answered "Ready": Nos. 4153, 389, 6107, 6998, 6939, 6890, 2729, 2938, 2637, 4767, 4775, 4768, 4769, 4774, 4552, 2798, 4206, 4903, 4906, 4907.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4907.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J. Nos. 1001, 433, 751, 1052, 1055½, 1080, 1088, 861, 853, 673, 1057, 1077.

COUNTY COURT, Room 7, Court House.—Aspinall, J.

Civil Calendar.—Nos 719, 962, 715, 36, 618, 626, 210, 723, 695, 750, 751, 739, 677, 571, 696, 738, 756, 757, 762, 763, 764, 702, 621, 275, 736.

Highest number is 764.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott

The New York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:00.
DALY'S—Meg Merrilies—8:15. 11 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—On Broadway—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—An American Beauty—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Countess Fritzi—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition—Day and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lohengrin—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—Old Lavender—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 9.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1897.

THE "REVENUE" BILL.

When the House meets to-day Mr. DINGLEY will report "An act to Procure Revenue for the Government and to Protect the Industries of the United States." The question of how much revenue is needed depends upon two facts—the receipts and the expenditures. The expenditures for the coming fiscal year were fixed by the appropriations of the Congress just expired. They are outrageously extravagant. On the basis of the revenues for the last eight months the deficit would be in the neighborhood of $85,000,000.

Mr. DINGLEY's bill, then, must be intended to raise, at least, that much more than the income of the current year. Even if it does that it is not sure to be enough.

How does the Republican Party propose to get this revenue? So far as its plan has been revealed, by customs duties only. No internal revenue has been proposed, none has even been discussed, except adversely.

Let us suppose that they restore substantially the McKinley tariff; how much will that yield and how far will it go toward meeting the deficit that has already been made certain? The McKinley tariff was in force, roughly, during the four fiscal years 1891 to 1894, inclusive. The customs revenue in those years was as follows in round numbers:

1891	$217,000,000
1892	174,000,000
1893	199,000,000
1894	130,000,000
Total	$720,000,000
Average	$180,000,000

The present tariff yielded as follows during the first two years it was in operation:

1895	$149,000,000
1896	157,000,000
Total	$306,000,000
Average	$153,000,000

In other words, the increased revenue derived from the McKinley tariff in a series of "prosperous" years over the revenue from the present tariff in depressed years was only $27,000,000 a year. The re-enactment of McKinley rates cannot, then, by any calculation based on actual experience, be expected to yield more than one-third of the revenue needed to meet the deficit already made certain.

If we turn from the general revenue yielded by the McKinley tariff to its specific sources, the outlook for meeting the deficit by customs duties is still poorer. Much has been said of what could be got from duties on raw wools. They would be revenue duties as compared with the present tariff, because wools are now free. But under the McKinley tariff the total revenue from wool duties for four years was only a little over $24,000,000, and the annual duties only a trifle over $6,000,000. The duties on woolens yielded under the McKinley tariff less than $125,000,000 in four years, or an average of $31,250,000 per year. Under the present tariff the duties on woolens have yielded an average of $22,000,000—a difference of only $9,000,000. With the McKinley rates on both wools and woolens, then, the increase in revenue would not amount to more than $15,000,000 a year. This is more than one-half of the increased revenue that could be expected from the McKinley tariff if it were revived.

Where is the remainder to be got? We are told that it will be raised by a tax on sugar. That is possible, but not probable. The sugar tax repealed by the McKinley act yielded the last year it was in operation—and this was about its best year—$55,000,000. The sugar tax for the last fiscal year yielded $30,000,000. If as much revenue should be drawn from sugar as in 1889-90, the increased revenue would be only $25,000,000. Adding that to the increase under the McKinley tariff over the present tariff, we should have but $52,000,000 more than last year. This is about $33,000,000 less than the deficit which will be caused by the expenditures already authorized.

Plainly the plea that enough revenue can be got by a protective tariff such as the majority is committed to is either mistaken or false. It is in reality a joint product of ignorance and humbug.

THE MAYOR'S DUTY.

Mayor STRONG is responsible for the continuance of the Police Board scandal. In preventing the trial and punishment of gross offenses against the discipline of the force Commissioners GRANT and PARKER have committed acts of malfeasance justifying their removal. In such an emergency the law expects the Mayor to intervene, and provides a way. It becomes his duty to act.

The use of the power the law places in his hands is a matter of executive discretion. The courts have nothing to say about it. When good cause exists for removing a Police Commissioner, the Mayor does wrong to let himself be deterred by projected legislation, the desire of party harmony, or the contention of one of the incumbents that in his case office is a vested right. The law and the public interest demand prompt action.

As Mr. Low points out in his letter, the Mayor has not only the responsibility of restoring order and efficiency in the Police Department, but the opportunity to assert the principle of home rule at a most auspicious moment when anger at the impudent proposition of the Lauterbach bill would array in his support a tremendous mass of solid citizenship.

Let Mayor STRONG remove these bad public servants and lay the causes before the Governor for his approval. If Gov. BLACK ventures to withhold his sanction and the Legislature proceeds with Mr. LAUTERBACH's bill there will be a wholesome period of chastening. This city has more than once brought Albany buccaneers to their knees.

"HOW PROSPERITY MAY BE REGAINED."

"My most trusted counselor is Time" is a phrase attributed to the wise old man who is now the head of the Roman Catholic Church. Certainly it is a counselor whose judgment may well be taken when the facts are clear and the decision definite. Nearly twenty years ago there was pending in the Congress of the United States a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio with gold of 16 to 1. The country was still under the heavy burden of the crash of 1873, and the advocates of this bill, Republicans as well as Democrats, urged that relief from that burden was to be had only by providing "more money." New York was at that time represented in the House in part by the Hon. A. S. HEWITT. He opposed the bill with all his characteristic energy, breadth, and seriousness, and in doing so discussed the general problem, "How prosperity may be regained." To-day the country is under the burden of another and more crushing financial crash. The Congress meets to-morrow to resume the study of that same problem. Though the remedy proposed is no longer inflation, it is well worth while to view the statement of Mr. HEWITT at that time, to test the soundness of the views he then held—and still holds, in common with the sound-money Democrats of to-day—by what has since happened, and to take the advice of the "trusted counselor, Time," as to their bearing on the present situation.

Of the Free-Coinage bill Mr. HEWITT predicted—and the prediction was true, though the bill was modified—"I wish to put it on record that it will intensify and aggravate the prevalent distress. I go further, and say that recovery from distress will be impossible until this bill is swept from the statute book." "Gold and silver * * * can no more be made permanently interchangeable upon a fixed ratio of value than can cotton and wool, or iron and pork, or flour and tobacco, or any other commodities the value of which fluctuates from day to day, according to times and seasons and the law of demand and supply." The so-called bimetallism would be no remedy, because it did not touch the causes. These were then what they are now: "First, overexpenditure, and, second, the fact that we have no access to the markets of the world for anything but our raw products." And the chief real remedy, Mr. HEWITT declared, was then what it still must be, "removing the obstructions which by legislation we have put in the way of the sale of our manufactured products in foreign markets."

"The object to be aimed at," said Mr. HEWITT, "is to secure and control the foreign markets, to take that place in the foreign commerce of the world which is now filled by Great Britain." "Nature has clearly indicated that the commerce of the world will be as largely controlled in the future by the United States as now it is by Great Britain." "After a century of development, we are able to supply all that we need of every staple article for our own wants, and we have a surplus which we must sell elsewhere."

To accomplish this, we must have first the single gold standard and the confidence of the world that it will be unfalteringly maintained. Second, the utmost economy in our National expenditures. Third, the greatest practicable freedom of commerce with all parts of the world. That is a view as just to-day as it was twenty years ago.

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

The very means which the powers have taken to show that their concert is unbroken show that it cannot be maintained. The Greek proposition that the powers must either allow Greece to protect the Cretan Christians or assume that task themselves is so manifestly reasonable that it is not opposed by any nation of Western Europe. It is a corollary to this that the Greek troops shall not be called upon to evacuate Crete before it is evacuated by the Turks, unless the powers shall furnish troops enough to take their places and do their work. The offer of Greece to allow her own troops to act as such police under the control of the powers shows plainly enough that she is not seeking her own aggrandizement, if her aim is what she professes it to be. The programme of the Admirals leaves entirely out of view the necessity of any protection for the Cretans, except in the last clause, which calls for a battalion from each power to do police duty in the island. But it is plainly monstrous to require Greece to take away her troops before these troops are supplied, and the supply of them is an affair of days, but not of weeks. Germany, which has been the most ferocious of all the powers in the bullying of Greece, declines to furnish her battalion on the ground that it is not convenient. Her Government thus takes the position of requiring that the Christians of Crete shall be delivered back to the oppression against which they have risen.

This is a position which no civilized Government can maintain. No really representative Government would dare even to take it up. The strongest proof that it cannot be maintained is that the French Government has been compelled to notify the Czar that, valuable as the alliance of Russia is to it, the support of the French people is more valuable still. That support cannot be had for coercive measures against Greece unless and until some substitute is provided for the safeguard of the Christians now furnished by the Greek troops. The position of France is the position of Western Europe. If England, France, and Italy are arrayed on one side and the three Emperors on the other, the result is likely to be a complete readjustment of international relations.

TEN MILLIONS AT A BLOW.

The first fruits of Mr. DINGLEY's new tariff have come to market, and, naturally, in the form of a curtailment of American trade and a damage to American interests. Its enactment threatens to cut off $10,000,000 of our export trade in a single product.

The Dingley bill increases the duty on bituminous coal from the present rate of 40 cents a ton to 75 cents, the McKinley act rate. If the bill is enacted without change in that duty, Canada will at once raise her impost on bituminous coal from the present rate of 60 cents a ton to 75 cents, and will also put a duty on anthracite coal, now free in both countries.

We make this prediction on the authority of the Canadian Minister of Finance, Mr. W. S. FIELDING, whose statement, a summary of which was given in a Montreal dispatch to THE TIMES of Saturday, we reproduce in full:

"The policy of the present Canadian Government has been toward a reduction of the duty, rather than toward an increase. We still desire to move in that direction, unless events on the other side of the line make it impossible for us to do so. We recognize the fact that where our policy touches our trade relations with our neighbors to the south, it may have to be, to a considerable extent, influenced by their disposition toward us. The present Canadian duty is considerably higher than the American duty. That fact has already been used to our disadvantage at Washington. This has been advanced as a reason why the American duty should be raised. We are disposed to proceed on the line of reduction if our neighbors are willing to do what is fair. If this be clearly understood, and if those in the United States who are interested in holding their Canadian market for coal bestir themselves, the increase of the American duty which you regard as likely to occur may not be made. If, however, your view is correct, and it turns out that the United States duty is raised to a high figure, then we shall claim and exercise the right to revise our views respecting the Canadian duty, and we shall feel bound to impose a duty, not only on bituminous coal, but also on anthracite coal, which at present comes into our market from the United States free of duty. We should much prefer, however, to move in the other direction, and we shall still hope that nothing may occur at Washington to prevent our carrying out our desires."

This is about the plainest intimation that could be given of a retaliatory policy. Mr. FIELDING would not have made such a statement without the knowledge and assent of his colleagues in the Ministry. We have a plain warning that the low-tariff Laurier Government will put an almost prohibitory duty on our coal if we return to the McKinley rates.

Substantially all of our exported coal goes to Canada. We sent her $8,808,712 worth in the calendar year 1895, and $9,281,757 in 1896. A little more than one-third of the quantity exported was anthracite coal. Our imports of Canadian bituminous coal were $2,716,479 in 1895 and $2,610,969 in 1896. It is a trade that ought to grow largely on both sides. Ohio and Pennsylvania are the nearest and natural source of supply of both anthracite and bituminous coal for the whole of Western British North America. The Nova Scotia bituminous coal mines stand in the same relation to New England.

Wiser than we, Canada would reduce her bituminous coal duty to our present rate of 40 cents a ton if we would maintain that rate. The prosperity of both countries would be enhanced by a liberal policy. But we are about to enter upon a new madness of McKinleyism, and the Dominion will shut out our coal.

There is one coal interest, that of West Virginia—represented by a well-known Republican statesman to whom the Ways and Means Committee would be likely to turn an attentive ear—that would be benefited by a duty of 75 cents a ton. The mines of that State send little or no coal to Canada. They demand that Canadian coal be excluded for their protection.

What do the coal companies of Ohio and Pennsylvania say to this selfish proposition? Are they making so much money in these days that they can afford to look with indifference on the loss of a market that takes $10,000,000 worth of their product annually?

AN ABLE STATE PAPER.

President CRESPO's message to the Venezuelan Congress stamps him as a statesman of unusual ability. It is impossible to read the document without admiring the skill he employs in the attempt to reconcile national feeling with national duty. Every consideration of prudence and patriotism and gratitude ought to inspire the people of Venezuela with a desire for the prompt ratification of the treaty negotiated at Washington for the settlement by arbitration of their boundary dispute with Great Britain. That is the way we look at the matter. But the people of Venezuela were by no means of one mind. President CRESPO declares that public opinion showed itself to be so divided as to the terms of the treaty proposed to Venezuela that "it would have been in vain for the most expert observer to have deduced from such adversity of opinions any expression of the general sentiment."

The feeling that a settlement which might involve the loss of territory would leave a stain upon the national honor prompted a part of the opposition to the treaty. But it is evident from the tone of President CRESPO's message that much of the disaffection sprang from the widespread impression that the negotiation of the treaty without consulting her was a discourtesy to Venezuela. Señor CRESPO treats this phase of national sentiment with great adroitness. He states the facts frankly. The publication of the correspondence between Secretary OLNEY and Lord SALISBURY gave him his first intimation that Great Britain had been persuaded by us to arbitrate the dispute. It was only at a later stage of the negotiations that Venezuela was consulted, and she got her first knowledge of the protocol signed on Nov. 12 by Mr. OLNEY and Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE from President CLEVELAND's letter to President CRESPO.

It is easy to see how this exclusion from a negotiation in which Venezuela was deeply concerned as a party in interest might hurt the pride of her people. It is still easier to see how her participation would have been fatal to the negotiation. President CRESPO understands that very well, for he takes advantage of every opportunity to commend the disinterested friendship of the United States and to picture forth the inestimable advantages of the settlement for which we opened an honorable way. It is reported that the treaty will be ratified by an almost unanimous vote, a result to which President CRESPO's able message will contribute much.

In one point only will exception be taken in this country to the views expressed by the Venezuelan Executive in this message. Referring to the fact that as first sketched out in the protocol the treaty gave Venezuela no part in naming the Commission of Arbitration, he says:

"As the United States had conducted the negotiations according to their judgment alone, the definite acceptance of the bases will always involve for them a sort of friendly responsibility which will be in every case a guarantee of future harmony between the two nations represented by the arbitral tribunal."

If that sentence is correctly translated from the Spanish original it goes much too far. A friendly responsibility for the happy issue, through arbitration, of the boundary dispute, we should feel and acknowledge, since the proceedings have been taken on our initiative. But we cannot "in every case" feel or admit even a friendly responsibility for permanent peace between Great Britain and Venezuela; much less would that responsibility "guarantee" future harmony. We hope in all sincerity and friendliness that Great Britain and Venezuela will never quarrel. But outside of the boundary dispute there are countless things about which they could carry a quarrel to almost any length without our accepting any responsibility save that common to all neutral nations.

The Monroe Doctrine will never ripen into a doctrine of general protectorate.

New Yorkers are waking up. The growth of the opposition to the Finn bill authorizing sidewalk vending stands within the "stoop line" is due to the fact that men are being roused to think on the subject. Our people had become so used to the nuisance that it never occurred to them that it was unlawful until a few energetic men began to fight it, and then fight the bill permitting it. The Finn bill is as absurd as it is wrong. There is no reason why a nuisance should be permitted within two blocks of public markets, where it is more of a nuisance than in some other parts. The practice obstructs the use of the streets which is the common right of all, and it interferes unfairly with business carried on where it ought to be, in stores. The more the bill is studied the worse it will be seen to be.

Bishop POTTER, Mayor STRONG, Rabbi GOTTHEIL, President LOW, Judge HOWLAND, and Mr. COUDERT were wrong, it seems. Judge WAUHOPE LYNN is to be vindicated and sustained by an anti-arbitration treaty mass meeting, called to condemn the action of the Cooper Union one in which these eminent but mistaken gentlemen took part. The Committee of Arrangements for this demonstration against guarantees of peace with England consists of Mr. GEORGE W. GIBBONS, Mr. JAMES MURPHY, Mr. PATRICK GALLAGHER, Mr. JAMES P. RYAN, Mr. MICHAEL FOX, and Mr. A. J. BARRETT. We trust we shall not be deemed officious if we suggest that if that committee were pieced out with Cadwalladers, Peabodys, Humphreys, Adamses, and plain Smiths and Joneses it would be less open to the suspicion that hatred of the Sassenach rather than convinced disapproval of arbitration in the abstract prompted its selection.

The election of WASHINGTON HESING Mayor of Chicago would be a proof that the love of clean politics and good administration of public affairs is on the increase in that city. The candidacy of a man so sound and able is a test of the good judgment and virtue of the voters of that city.

The plan is attributed to President MCKINLEY of making his appointments only on the agreement of both Senators from the State to which the appointment "belongs." This is both fallacious and unworthy. It is a futile scheme for preserving harmony in the party, and it surrenders the responsibility of the President for acts on which the Senate has to pass judgment. It completely reverses and violates the provision of the Constitution that the President "shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint." It is a plan that GEORGE WASHINGTON would have scouted, and of which, were he President, he would make short work.

Superintendent MARTIN of the bridge is hardly lying awake nights for fear the politicians should dislodge him. Even if they could do that wrong to the two cities, Mr. MARTIN is far too able and well-known a man to suffer from the loss of public position. But a serious attempt to get him out of the way in order to put in some one who would turn the bridge force—about 600 men—over to the miserable spoils hunters would cause something very like a revolution, especially in Brooklyn. The bridge force has been gradually brought up to a high standard of character and efficiency, and the public will not readily submit to any change for the worse.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Lewiston Journal, a paper which has a reputation for knowing a joke even when it is not accompanied with a glossary and a map, says that a mechanical genius whose "studio-shop" stands not far from that paper's office has invented a rotary engine beside which the one GRANT BRAMBEL didn't sell for $6,700,000 is no more impressive than a coffee grinder. The new contrivance, it seems, is "as simple as the grasp of the human hand"—an unfortunate figure, since nothing could be much more complex than that—and at the same time is "as mighty as the whirlwind." The model exhibited under solemn oaths of secrecy to The Journal's rotary engine editor is so small that he could, but didn't, put it in the outside pocket of his jacket. It would make 3,000 revolutions a minute if the inventor should connect it with a boiler showing 100 pounds of steam pressure, and the amount of power developed would equal that of thirteen horses. Thirteen is an unlucky number, else the editor would not have gone on to describe the piston of his rotary engine, for rotary engines are expected to eschew pistons altogether. It is not revealed how many expansions there are to each story of this kind, but we read that four go with each revolution of the machine, making 4,000 per minute, thus disproving the old theory that 4 times 3,000 is 12,000. The valves of the engine are entirely new, but, unfortunately, they cannot be described at present, as to do so before patents are taken out in every country "would be an injustice to the inventor and to mankind in general, since in the present condition of the morality of the race it would be placing a great temptation before some people." After the machine gets connected with that 100-pound boiler—possibly before—offers of over $10,000,000 will be considered.

—In most countries it is considered justifiable to shoot a convict who is trying to escape, but, according to the "Standing Orders in Prisons," as recently revised by the English Government, the right of warders to do this is restricted almost to the vanishing point. If attacked and in obvious danger of death or severe injury, the warder may use his revolver or rifle, and if a number of convicts combine in the assault there need be no hesitation in resorting to the use of firearms, but for mere attempts to escape the following rule is laid down: "In the case of a convict who is seen to run away or to make an attempt to escape, there is so little chance of success when an immediate pursuit can be made that the use of firearms would not be justified; but in case of absolute necessity it is lawful to shoot at a felon-convict if his escape cannot otherwise be prevented. The object of firing being mainly to induce a convict to stop while in the act of effecting his escape, it would be advisable that the first shot, at least, should be wide of the mark, and if it should be necessary again to fire, that the aim should be low, which would avoid the danger of wounding a vital part, and would, at the same time, be most effective in causing him to desist from his purpose. Such an extreme measure, however, as firing under circumstances which might cause the death of a convict ought not to be resorted to if without it the officers of the prison or the military have the means of suppressing the resistance of the convicts; in other words, without a justifying or urgent necessity." Considering the extreme severity, not to say brutality, with which English prisoners were treated not many years ago, the careful regard for their lives shown in this regulation is certainly remarkable. It must be remembered, however, that the power of judging in each case is still left with men whose ideas on such matters do not incline on the side of mercy.

PERSONAL.

—Since the death of BLONDIN, the tightrope walker, HENRY M. COLCORD, now of Chicago, who is the man whom BLONDIN carried across the Niagara gorge in 1859, has been talking about his sensations while high in air with his life wholly dependent on the nerve, strength, and skill of another. He says that what he felt was an overwhelming emotion about equally compounded of awe and fear. "My arms were about his neck, while my legs were sliding in hooks at his waist. Out we went over that horrible gulf. I heard the roar of the water below and the hum which ran through the crowd of 100,000 spectators. As we cleared the brink the hum ceased. There was not one person, perhaps, in that vast throng who did not feel a greater strain than was ours. Unable to resist, I stole one glance down at the black waters. It seemed for an instant as if I were poised above the universe. There was a feeling of immensity such as I had never felt before or since. Then I looked up." At each point where a guy steadied the main rope and gave a point of comparative safety BLONDIN paused a moment and spoke a reassuring word to his companion. In the centre for a considerable distance there were no guys. Across this space, which swayed wildly under them, BLONDIN went at a swift run, with his eyes and hopes fixed on the next resting place. Before reaching it, some one, said to have been a gambler with bets on the failure of the attempt, cut the stay. The cable gave a sickening jerk, but the walker recovered his balance and ran on again to the second point of lateral support. The avoidance of the deadliest peril made the rest of the journey seem almost safe, but when the shore was reached at last both men were as wet with sweat as though they had been plunged into the river that ran so far below them.

—One of our Southern contemporaries has been moved by the power and beauty of WILLIAM WATSON's "Hellas, Hail!" to comment with some severity on Lord SALISBURY's judgment in the matter of poets, as shown by his selection of ALFRED AUSTIN instead of SWINBURNE or WATSON to wear the Laureate's title—and draw the Laureate's salary. The criticism is unjust. Mr. AUSTIN, particularly since he has been gently but effectively reduced to a silence more eloquent than words, is just the sort of poet a Government with a tender regard for the "concert of Europe" finds most useful. Indeed, he is the only sort of poet not likely to be a constant bother and an occasional peril. WATSON, as Laureate, would be sure to have opinions and to express them, and by no possible chance could they be in consonance with the opinions of his official superiors. SWINBURNE, though no longer blazing with youthful fires, could not be trusted much more confidently. Mr. AUSTIN is different, and he is all right—from the official point of view. If allowed to sing an occasional departed postman, he is quite content to let the diplomats do such hailing of Hellas as she needs.

CURRENT NOTES.

Daniel T. Church, whom the Democrats of Rhode Island have nominated for Governor, is the oldest of six brothers, (formerly there were seven, but one has died,) who are engaged in the menhaden fisheries, and the steamer Seven Brothers is the largest of their numerous fleet. The Providence Journal claims that the nominee is the best authority in the United States on all matters pertaining to fisheries.

* * *

The American Sound-Money League is to open permanent headquarters in Chicago soon for the dissemination of sound-money literature.

* * *

The Hon. John M. Francis, editor and proprietor of The Troy Times, has recently celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday at Hot Springs, S. C., where he is sojourning for a while.

* * *

W. T. Adams, better known to most children as Oliver Optic, because of the many books he has written for them under that name, is seriously ill at his home, near Boston.

* * *

The Wisconsin Assembly had a long and acrimonious debate over a proposition to remove the President of the State University from its Board of Regents, and finally rejected it by the emphatic vote of 61 nays to 31 yeas. Some opponents of the bill said it was prompted by undeserved and unjust animosity against the present head of the university, President C. K. Adams.

* * *

Mr. Elijah Fisher and wife of Robeson, Penn., have just completed the sixty-third year of their married life. He is eighty-five years old and she eighty-two.

* * *

The central feature of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, to be held in Omaha, Neb., from June to November, 1898, is designed to be a large building covered on the exterior with rolled silver, to be contributed as a loan by the miners of the West.

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The Indianapolis Journal says that Gov. Mount has vetoed a bill, which "slipped through" the Legislature of Indiana, to facilitate attacks upon wills.

* * *

The police of Chicago have received orders to arrest all persons found begging in the streets or public places of that city.

* * *

President McKinley has presented, since his inauguration, to John Garber, an old soldier comrade now residing in Brazil, Ind., a camp stool he used during the war of the rebellion, and Garber is the proudest and happiest man in the State.

* * *

A portrait of the late Congressman William D. Kelley has been presented by his widow to the combined grammar and primary school in Philadelphia named in his honor.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Pinchbeck.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Witness.

It is something of a disgrace to Canada that her manufacturers of cheap plated jewelry are in the habit of stamping it genuine gold.

An Essential Preliminary.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The fact that everybody is expecting good times to come early is one reason why they are going to come. This feeling denotes a restoration of confidence, which is an essential preliminary to a business revival.

An Ingersoll Audience.

From The Chicago Journal.

An Ingersoll audience is one of the most unsatisfactory exhibits that is possible to humanity. It includes some people who are present merely out of curiosity, but for the most part is made up of atheists, men and women who think they think because they deny.

The Arbitration Treaty.

From The Churchman.

There is an uncomfortable feeling that it would have been much better if the treaty had been at once ratified, without any consideration of the claims of party politics. It is a great National question, neither Republican nor Democratic, but essentially American, and as such should have been taken on its merits.

The Country's Wish.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Vice President Hobart, in his speech to the Senate, said it would be his constant effort to aid the Senators in all reasonable expedition of business. "I may be permitted," he added, "to express the belief that such expedition is the hope of the country." This is not quite exact. Such expedition is the wish of the country. It is the hope of the very hopeful.

Paul a Presbyterian.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

Some time ago we proved to the entire satisfaction of all the Presbyterians that St. Patrick was a Presbyterian, and now comes the Rev. Dr. Bean's excellent religious family newspaper, The Southern Presbyterian, with a demonstration that St. Paul was a Presbyterian. We note that Brother Bean does not call him St. Paul, but just plain Paul. We do not mind saying that both the Baptists and Roman Catholics lay some claim to St. Patrick, and that their respective claims appear to be very well founded. We would not be surprised if they should now put in a claim to Paul or St. Paul, but they will have to get up early and stay up late to prove that St. Peter was not a Presbyterian.

The Good Citizens Grieve.

From The Christian Register.

Though Nevada has lost a good many people by emigration, there are some more that it can well spare, and among them its pugilistic legislators. On the other hand, though the country generally may feel the disgrace cast upon it by this action, it cannot feel it more keenly than do some of the good people of Nevada.

The Indiana Legislature.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

All of the more important measures which became laws received the support of men of both parties. The closeness of the two parties in the House would have made it impossible to enact many useful measures if the Democrats had not joined in the support of them on their merits. It is a very great gratification to The Journal to be able to bear testimony to the evident desire of the Democrats in both branches to assist in the enactment of salutary laws.

Tobacco in Virginia.

From The Baltimore News.

Commissioner of Agriculture Thomas Whitehead of Virginia is interesting the farmers of that State in the raising of Havana tobacco. He says that this can be grown to as good advantage in many sections of Virginia as in Cuba. Commissioner Whitehead has issued a letter of instruction on the subject, based upon his own knowledge of the varieties of soil in Virginia and Gen. Fitz Lee's observations of the Cuban lands and methods of tobacco growing.

A GIFT FROM CAPT. KIDD.

Gardiner's Island, which lies well out to sea, a considerable distance east of Shelter Island, has a great interest for those lovers of salt air and historical tradition who spend their Summers on or near the extreme eastern end of Long Island. This is a quaint and fertile spot, about which the general public knows but little. It was bought from the Indians in 1639 by Lion Gardiner, who is said to have been the first Englishman to settle in New York State. The island is still in possession of a member of the Gardiner family, and there is a venerable manor house there, which is rich in historic treasures.

One of the most interesting of the family relics which is still preserved in this old homestead is a silk shawl that was given to one of the Gardiner dames by Capt. Kidd. There are also a large number of rare Indian and Colonial relics in possession of the family. The resident population of this island now numbers about 100 persons, who are employed in the care of the estate and in stock raising and gardening.

TRADITIONS OF SHELTER ISLAND.

George Fox, the founder of the order of Quakers in this country, is said to have preached to the Indians from the steps of the old Sylvester Mansion on Shelter Island, and the island took its name from the fact that the large-hearted lord of the manor, Nathaniel Sylvester, although not a Quaker himself, sheltered the people of that order when they were driven out of New England. The present mansion occupies almost the site of the original one, and is over a century old. There is a box tree planted by the original settlers which is still flourishing. For the original mansion bricks were shipped from Holland, as well as scriptural tile for the wainscoting and chimney places. Some of this old tiling is still shown. It is an interesting fact, handed down by local historians, that Mr. Sylvester's rent for this fertile island was one lamb a year, "should the same be demanded on the first of May."

Prof. Drummond's Funeral.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest to the many warm friends of the late Prof. Henry Drummond to know that I have just received a telegram from Lord Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, stating that the funeral will take place to-morrow, (Monday,) at Sterling Scotland. The Rev. Dr. Marcus Dodds preaches a funeral sermon there to-day.

The Rev. Dr. Stalker, the Rev. Dr. Charteris, and Prof. George Adam Smith conduct the funeral services, and the Rev. Dr. Whyte officiates at the grave.

The loving sympathy of multitudes whose lives have been made better and stronger by Prof. Drummond's influence will be with those who are privileged to take part in the services. W. E. DODGE.

New York, March 14, 1897.

A SERIOUS LOVE SPELL.

From The Norwich (N. Y.) Telegraph.

A young lady sings in our choir
Whose hair is the color of phoir,
But her charm is unique,
She has such a fair chique,
It is really a joy to be nhoir.

Whenever she looks down the aisle
She gives me a beautiful smaisle,
And of all of her beaux
I am certain she sheaux
She likes me the best all the whaisle.

Last Sunday she wore a new sacque,
Low cut at the front and the bacque,
And a lovely bouquet
Worn in such a cute wuet
As only few girls have the knacque.

Some day, ere she grows too antique
In marriage her hand I shall sique;
If she's not a coquette,
Which I'd greatly regruette,
She shall share my six dollars a wique.

Kind Words from Readers.

Thomas B. Clifford, 214 Broadway—I took great pleasure in learning that the reading public exhibit their appreciation of your efforts to supply them with a daily newspaper which any man may be very well satisfied to see as a daily visitor to his own home. A newspaper that gives "all the news that's fit to print" deserves the encouragement which it has received.

Mrs. Leopold Well, 109 West Seventy-seventh Street—I like it for its purity, honesty, courage, and enterprise.

Governors' Signatures and Seals.

From The Columbia (S. C.) Register.

Annually every new Governor sends to the Governors of other States for their official signatures as well as those of their private secretaries and of the Secretaries of State. Private Secretary Cooper has just received a large batch of supplies, and the chirographies of some of the officials are wonders in penmanship. Some look just like a few pen scratches and are wholly unintelligible without the aid of some good newspaper almanac. The seals usually are very gaudy as well as artistic. Some of the Western States indicate their political sentiments by stamping them in silver, such as Colorado, for instance, while Idaho goes it one better and has the narrowest strip of gold on its otherwise silver seal, indicating its belief in a 16 to 1 basis.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

The Campaign in the Philippine Islands Almost Paralyzed by Want of Troops.

REINFORCEMENTS ARE NEEDED.

The Spaniards Unable to Carry on an Offensive Campaign Against the Insurgents—Captain General Polavieja Will Remain.

MADRID, March 14.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Manila does not bear out the rosy-hued statements issued by the Government respecting the situation in the Philippine Islands.

Instead of the Spanish troops winning successive victories over the insurgents, the Imparcial's correspondent declares that the campaign is almost paralyzed, owing to the lack of reinforcements. Owing to the scarcity of troops, it is impossible for the Spaniards to carry on an offensive campaign.

Capt. Gen. Polavieja, who, it was reported, was about to resign because of ill health, has cabled that he will retain his command in the islands.

LONDON, March 14.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that Gen. Azcarraga will do his best to forward reinforcements to the Philippine Islands, but the widespread Carlist agitation and the approach of the May Day manifestations make his doing so difficult.

Gen. Augusti, who is in command of the military forces in Northern Spain, and who recently made a tour of inspection in Navarre, Logrono, Burgos, and the Basque Provinces, reports that he found the Carlists stronger in those places than they are in Catalonia. He does not, however, expect that there will be any disorder unless it is caused by the prevailing agricultural distress. He nevertheless proposes to mobilize the principal garrisons in the places mentioned to traverse the Carlist districts. He will also adopt precautions in the event of May Day strikes.

A Tribute to Ambassador Bayard.

LONDON, March 14.—Ambassador Bayard to-day attended the services at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Archdeacon of London preached the sermon. He alluded to the presence of Mr. Bayard, and paid a tribute to him as an able and sincere contributor to results of the highest kind. Nobody, he said, had done more to remove the disagreements between the branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, and it was fitting that in taking farewell of him they offer in the central cathedral of the English Church heartfelt acknowledgment of his powerful contributions to the peace of the world.

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS.

The Reichsrath Will Have a Majority for the Government.

VIENNA, March 14.—The Austrian elections are progressing toward the final results predicted in recent cable dispatches. The electoral period terminates on the 24th inst. So far as the elections have gone the results are favorable to the Clerical and anti-Semite parties.

The Socialists are not gaining as they expected, not even in the industrial districts of Bohemia and Galicia. The German Liberals are faring ill, and it is clearly evident that the Badeni Cabinet will get their majority in members drawn from the feudal aristocracy, and representatives of the Clerical and anti-Semite sections. The new Reichsrath will be what Liberals call a reactionary body. The Liberals accuse the Government officials of falsifying the returns and intimidating voters, but they appear helpless to prevent official interference.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Unusually Large Immigration to Argentina—Violent Attack on an Argentine Consul.

PANAMA, March 4.—According to official returns something like 105,000 immigrants arrived at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, during the year 1896, principally from Italy. This is the best record since the year 1890, and yet there is still a cry from Estancieros and farmers at seasons for hands, a pretty sure indication that the country is prospering as far as production is concerned.

Another expedition to gain the summit of Aconcagua has been organized by the German Athletic Club of Santiago, Chile. The expedition arrived at the higher camp of Mr. Fitzgerald on Jan. 26, which was found at a height of 19,000 feet. Learning that the guide, Zurbriggen, had reached the top of the mountain, the Germans continued to ascend, although it was then beginning to get dark. They arrived at a height of 19,500 feet, at which elevation they remained all night. The cold at this height was intense, so much so that the party did not attempt to go to sleep, and remained on foot, moving about all night to keep themselves warm.

There is no end of making economies in the budget of Argentina. The latest economy is that all the buttons of the old uniforms of the soldiers are to be returned to the War Office, and are to be used for the new tunics.

The Buenos Ayres Government, it is said, has spent something like $1,000,000 in trying to kill the locusts, yet at the present time great armies of them are to be found walking through the crops.

It is reported that the crops in Uruguay will be very poor this season, nothing having escaped the ravages of the locusts, apparently, but fruit. There will be a loss of from 20 to 50 per cent. in the wheat crop, and probably more in the maize crop.

The leader of a gold-seeking expedition from the United States has secured from the Argentine Government permission to be allowed to dredge in the waters along the coast of Tierra del Fuego, between certain points, and also to land and erect shelter huts, &c., for the use of the party. The Government, however, retains the option of withdrawing this permission at any time should it consider that the party has infringed the rights of others, or gone beyond the authority granted it or otherwise acted improperly.

A murderous outrage was made on Senor Manuel Jose Pelegrin, the Argentine Consul, at Newcastle, on Jan. 30, at his office in Broadchasa, by one Juan Soldan Lopez, a native of Argentina. Lopez entered the Consulate, stating that he had come to thank the Consul, who had befriended him, but immediately, it is alleged, he drew a razor across the Consul's throat, making an incision. Senor Pelegrin grasped the weapon, and cut his hand badly, but the assailant left him and fled. The injured gentleman was able to raise an alarm. Lopez was pursued and caught. He was taken before the Police Court Magistrate, then sitting, charged with attempted murder, and remanded until Feb. 2. He made no statement. Senor Pelegrin was not seriously wounded, a high collar having saved him from a more desperate wound. He is nearly eighty years old, and suffers severely from the shock of the occurrence.

Colonel of Cavalry Francisco Gaurboa, at one time Secretary of Gen. Simon Bolivar, recently died in Peru, at the age of ninety-five years.

A native of Ovalle, Chile, it is claimed, has invented an electric rifle which is capable of throwing a projectile a distance of 12,000 metres.

A gentleman in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, determined to make a trial importation of apples from the United States, but as a speculation it met with failure. He had the fruit packed according to his own ideas of how it should be done, in order to remain good during the trying voyage through the tropics. They were shipped, and the steamer arrived in due time, but after many weeks, when he managed to penetrate the ship's hold, where they were, and broke open a barrel, it contained only a little "cider" in the bottom. He opened all of the ten barrels, and all were the same. He had them packed in air-tight barrels and they had been put away down at the bottom of the hold, and this was the result. The freight and charges amounted to $5 gold per barrel. The original cost of the apples was 70 cents per barrel.

RECITALS OF SONG AND POETRY

A Series of Evening Entertainments Promised in Brooklyn.

The first of four recitals entitled "Evenings with the Poets" will be given at Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, on April 2, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The recitals will consist of songs, ballads, poetic and dramatic readings, and instrumental interludes. The first one, on April 2, will be devoted to Tennyson, April 9 to Scott, April 23 to the Victorian poets, and April 30 to Longfellow.

Among those who will sing are Miss Ethel Chamberlin, soprano; Miss Ruth Thompson, contralto; H. E. Distelhurst, tenor, and Frederic Reddall, baritone.

AN AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA.

Miss Ella Russell to Sing Here in Concerts and German Opera.

Miss Ella Russell, the singer, arrived on the Etruria yesterday, and has taken apartments at the Savoy. She is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, but has yet to make her professional appearance in this country. She pursued her studies abroad and became a favorite on the Continent and in England.

Miss Russell will sing in four concerts at Carnegie Hall—on March 19 and 20, in the Symphony Society concerts, and March 26 and 27 in the Oratorio Society concerts, under the direction of Henry Wolfson. She will sing in the German opera at the Metropolitan under the direction of Walter Damrosch, and in the larger cities, as far West as Chicago, under the direction of Grau.

Miss Russell made her début at Prato, Tuscany, in "Il Trovatore," and was immediately engaged for a tour of the Continent, singing in Nice, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Buda-Pesth, and throughout Great Britain. During the last few years she had had great success in Wagner's operas.

A DINNER BY THE DE RESZKES.

Given to Their Friends and Operatic Artists in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 14.—MM. Jean and Edouard De Reszke gave a dinner last night in the Auditorium Annex. Fourteen guests, including the stars of the opera company and several friends from New York City, were present. The dinner was served in the ladies' café of the annex, on the first floor.

The centrepiece of the table was composed of red and white tulips, with pink heliotrope and lilies of the valley intermingled. The favors were miniature mandolins and other musical instruments. There were present at the dinner Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Grau, Mr. and Mrs. Bispham, Mr. and Mrs. Milward Adams, Mme. Calvé, Mme. Litvinne, Miss Edith Cushing of New York, Mlle. Wolska, Mr. Schutz, Mr. Weber, M. Plançon, MM. Jean and Edouard De Reszke, and Mr. Thomas Cushing of New York.

POPULAR CONCERT MUSIC.

The First One by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.

There was a fair audience in Carnegie Hall last evening to listen to the first popular Sunday evening concert of the Metropolitan permanent orchestra. Adolph Neuendorff was conductor. The soloists were Mme. Ruth Yebba, soprano, and Signor Clementino de Macchi, pianist.

Mme. Yebba sang only one number, the aria from "Aida," by Verdi. Signor Macchi's performance was well received, and he was called upon for an encore. The playing of the orchestra was very creditable throughout the selections, being, apparently, to the taste of the audience. The conductor was applauded repeatedly, and was presented with a handsome floral piece. The symphonic poem, "Les Preludes," by Liszt, was encored with great enthusiasm. Martinus Sieveking, who was engaged as solo pianist, was prevented by illness from being present.

Conductor Neuendorff was evidently very anxious to please his audience, and the selections were of a nature to interest that part of the music-loving public not up to the heavy productions. One selection from Wagner's "Das Rheingold," the closing number, was the only attempt at heavy music.

COLUMBIA-HARVARD DEBATE.

Universities Will Strive for Supremacy in Forensic Eloquence.

The dormant interest in intercollegiate sport will awaken this Spring with an increased interest in forensic discussion between the universities. In addition to the annual Harvard-Princeton, Yale-Harvard, and Yale-Princeton debates, there will be a new contest. Next Saturday night, at the Carnegie Lyceum, the Columbia University Union will oppose the Harvard University Forum. The students are anxious to publicly prove to the public that they take an active interest in matters of public importance.

The Columbia boys have chosen the following subject: "Resolved, That the present method of electing United States Senators is preferable to election by popular vote." Harvard had the choice of sides and selected the affirmative. The Columbia Union has held two preliminary debates. At the first discussion the judges selected William B. Gunton '97, Charles F. Wheaton '97, and C. L. M. Sites. Subsequently Joseph M. Pooskauer, '99, displaced Sites, who was then made an alternate with Baker. Wheaton, Gunton, and Pooskauer have been working hard to get their arguments in shape. Ralph C. Ringwalt, Instructor in Argumentation in the university, who has represented Harvard against Yale in three successful debates, has lent his assistance by criticising the statements and coaching the oratory of the team.

From among the names of twenty prominent men submitted for the positions of judges, the following have been selected and have accepted: Edwin L. Godkin, Dr. William S. Rainsford, and Judge Wheeler H. Peckham. President Seth Low will act as Chairman. Admission will be by invitation only. Over 200 cards have been sent out to prominent citizens. Over 100 of these have been accepted. The rest will be distributed among the Faculty and the students. It is expected that Harvard will send down a delegation of fifty.

The union has arranged for a banquet to be given at the Plaza Hotel after the contest. President Low, the judges, the debators, a number of very prominent alumni of both institutions, and the members of the Barnard and Philolexian literary societies will be present. Covers will be laid for about 100.

Hebrew Institute Entertainment.

The Sunday entertainment last evening at the Hebrew Institute in East Broadway was under the direction of Emma Frohman, and was particularly interesting. The programme consisted of music, recitations, and a play entitled "My Uncle's Will," performed by the students of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Minnie Maddern-Fiske has consented to appear in a special selection at the Actors' Fund benefit at the Broadway Theatre Friday, March 26. The bill includes Olga Nethersole, Julia Marlowe, May Irwin, Maude Adams, Beatrice Herford, Katharine Florence, Elizabeth Tyree, Eugenia Woodward, and Mrs. Sol Smith, while the actors consist of John Drew, James K. Hackett, Marshall P. Wilder, Ferd. Gottschalk, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., and Dodson L. Mitchell.

The Hawthorne sisters, who have been making a tour of England and the Continent, and who will appear at Koster & Bial's March 22, arrived on the Etruria yesterday. They will give a new costume song, with special scenery, written for them by Leslie Stuart. It is called "The Willow Pattern Plate."

Mrs. McKee Rankin has recovered from her indisposition, and to-night, at the American, she will resume her original rôle of Dagmar in "At Piney Ridge."

GERMANY'S NEW MONUMENT

The Emperor to Honor His Grandfather, Wilhelm I., by an Imposing Statue.

TO BE UNVEILED NEXT MONDAY.

A Memorial by Begas That Will Throw Bismarck in the Shade—Other Monuments to Recall the First Emperor.

BERLIN, March 7.—The war that ever wages between the Chancellor that is out and the Chancellor that is in registers its effects in the art world of Germany. Last Summer the art exhibition at Berlin, and even more so the exhibition of the year before, testified by the presence of numerous statues of Bismarck the great popularity of the heroic grumbler of Friedrichsruh; this Winter there is a counter demonstration. Not that the fine arts are asked to occupy themselves with the slender form, stooping figure, and intellectual head of the present Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe; nor even with the real rival of Bismarck, his Majesty the Emperor. It is the Emperor's grandfather, Wilhelm I., whose fame and glory are to enter the lists against Bismarck, and through pompous monuments testify to the reigning monarch's view of that grandfather's deserts. Far from content with naming the strategic canal between the Baltic and German Ocean after Emperor Wilhelm I., the grandson is about to unveil beside the Schloss of the Hohenzollerns on the Spree an equestrian monument to him which throws in the shade Rauch's equestrian monument to Frederick the Great opposite the old palace Unter den Linden. It will be inaugurated with extraordinary magnificence on the day of this March on which the old Emperor, had he lived, would have been one hundred years old, the 22d.

Magnifying Wilhelm I.

In his zeal to magnify Wilhelm I. the present Emperor, who in his decided rhetorical power continues one of the attributes of his granduncle, King Frederick William IV., has not hesitated to claim for his grandfather the title of founder of imperial Germany in the most extended meaning of the term, passing over his own father, to whom history gives that title, and alluding to Prince Bismarck only inferentially with a reference to his grandfather's counselors and advisers in a somewhat slurring tone. In consequence of this a rather pointed polemic has started in the Bismarckian, the Liberal, and Socialist papers, answered by the Government journals, which serves indeed to call the attention of the public to the approaching ceremony, but does not seem calculated to pour oil on the troubled waters of politics, nor add to the popularity of the festival.

Among other monuments to recall the first Emperor will be a standing figure for the Reichstag. The finest portion of that building, which is the creation of the Dresden architect, Wallot, is the great lobby of white marble. In the centre of the widest part of this lobby—it runs north and south through the middle of the edifice—stands a cube of marble, which represents the corner or finish stone of the building. On this is to stand the figure of the old Emperor, that Prussian who loved Prussia beyond everything else, and whom the Prussians loved; that conqueror who looked with such dismay on the imperial Crown, and had to be goaded to accept it by his son Frederick and Bismarck. The statue is to be competed for by South German as well as Prussian sculptors. What strikes one in this connection is the symbolical character of the place. The old Emperor did not want so big and prominent a building for the Reichstag; it made him uncomfortable to think of anything in Berlin that rivaled in size and conspicuousness the royal palace, and he was successful in suppressing that part which gave magnificence to the structure as first designed, namely, the tall dome. Yet his statue is to dominate, and from the centre of that part of the interior which is most magnificent, thus continuing the traditional impress stamped by his grandson on the ceremony of the opening of the edifice, when the Court and military and prelates in their gorgeous uniforms and gowns filled the whole space, and the ceremony masters pushed all the black-coated representatives of the people back into one corner behind a rope.

Work of the Sculptors.

It remains to be seen whether any one of the sculptors has been able to lend to the august subject the character which one sees in his letters to Bismarck and others, and in the suppressed diary of the late Emperor Frederick. One thing is certain: The statue must satisfy the taste of the living ruler, or it will not find for its pedestal the cornerstone of the Reichstag.

While the old King of Prussia turned with disgust from the pomps and hollow ceremonies which he foresaw to be the doom of a German Emperor, the third ruler faces the music with a courage that rouses admiration. Indeed, he goes to meet the enemy more than half way, wherefore grumblers say he likes what his grandfather loathed, and finds a pleasure in ceremonies that the grumblers despise. Perhaps they would not be so severe if they put themselves in his place.

The Schloss stands on an island made by the Spree, and stretches from the edge of the eastern branch almost to the western. The Schloss-freiheit, or castle close, on this western side of the palace has been widened by building out into the water, and here, directly opposite the western portal, surmounted by the green dome of the Schloss chapel, is the new monument. A colonnade open toward the Schloss incloses the pedestal, which is very lofty and decorated with great reliefs and subsidiary figures of bronze in the round. The equestrian Emperor is so loftily perched that the crupper of the horse shows above the surrounding colonnade when one comes up Unter den Linden and crosses the first bridge. The sculptor, Reinhold Begas, is the artist who designed the great fountain on the square to the south of the Schloss, with its gigantic nude nymphs of bronze lounging gracefully round the edge of the basin and its bearded Neptune lording it on high over various big tortoises, seals, and other "water fowl." If in the fountain he did not stint bronze, in the Kaiser Wilhelm Monument he has been yet more liberal. One thinks of that colossal statuary in Rome under the later Emperors which was calculated, if not to enchant connoisseurs, yet to impose by its very mass on the crude imaginations of barbarians. There is also great variety of sculpture about the base of the monument and on the roof of the colonnade.

Description of the Statue.

Looking from the western portal of the Schloss the equestrian Emperor is directly opposite and high up. To the right and left, where the wings of the colonnade come forward, are bronze four-horse chariots bearing figures, the horses as well as figures in lively attitudes. Between monument and side wings of the colonnade on low pedestals are lions of bronze, growling over standards and captured cannon. Passing to the rear of the colonnade over one of the bridges, one finds large groups in stone decorating the angles of the roof. Here are heroic nude male figures representing fishery and commerce; they look down on the quiet pool of the Spree branch. Yonder are male nude figures of mining and industry, with a couchant ox to denote agriculture. Two great busts, one of Jupiter, the other of Pallas Athene, have groups of draped women and naked babies about them; they represent sovereignty and history. These, with Prussian and imperial eagles, make the whole a very complicated, very lively, assertive affair that may not be the sort of memorial which Wilhelm I. would have chosen, had he lived his century out, but which represents at its best the ideas in sculpture that rule Germany just now. It makes the old Schloss look prim and bare, despite the painting and gilding which have been going on about the building for the past four or five years. It is opulent; it suggests brass military music and kettledrums; it will suit very well the imposing military ceremonies devised for the birthday show.

THE KAISER CENTENARY.

All Berlin Preparing to Enjoy the Great Celebration.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Kaiser Wilhelm centenary celebration, which will begin on March 22, is the absorbing matter of internal interest just now. The preparations for the celebration have called into existence an amazing collection of industrial and literary products. There are centenary trinkets, bracelets, watches, cigar cases, postcards, medals, stamps, songs, and everything that fertile brains can think of as being likely to strike the public taste.

With the great mass of Berliners the Greco-Cretan difficulty is nowhere. They have been wrapped up in the centenary fêtes and the splendors of the three days' rejoicings. The public decorations certainly promise to surpass anything Berlin has ever seen. The Government architect, Hoffman, has designed the Via Triumphalis, or Feststrasse, at certain points along which will be placed large reliefs representing scenes in the old Kaiser's life, together with colossal groups made of plaster of paris, depicting historical events and personages.

The historic costume procession, in which 20,000 persons will march, will be the outdoor feature of the celebration. The City Council have asked that all residences be decorated and illuminated during the celebration, and orders for the illumination and decoration of the public buildings have been given.

BROADKILL CREEK TRAGEDY.

The Woman Murdered Near Milton, Delaware, Was Mrs. M. Lewis of This City.

There is no longer any doubt that the woman whose dead body was found in Broadkill Creek, near Milton, Del., Thursday night, was Mrs. M. Lewis, lately of 2,613 Eighth Avenue, this city. She was the widow of R. M. Lewis, a manufacturer of carmine ink, who died two days before last Thanksgiving Day at their home in Columbus Avenue, near Eighty-fifth Street. After his death she carried on the business as well as she could until a few weeks ago, when she sold it. She lived at 306 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street before taking apartments in the Eighth Avenue house.

According to Thomas B. Thorndyke, janitor of the house, Mrs. Lewis went to live there about two months ago. She left last Tuesday, after saying she had married John Gordy, a Delaware farmer, and was going with him to his farm. A man answering the description of the Gordy arrested for her murder was a frequent visitor to her flat. A week before she left she told Thorndyke she was going to be married, and to one of his assistants she showed a diamond ring which she said was a present from her intended husband. The day she left her flat a truckman took her furniture, and it was shipped to the railway station at Georgetown, near Milton, where it now is, addressed to Mrs. Jennie Gordy.

After suspicion was directed to Gordy, an examination made of the furniture gave the address and names of Mrs. Mary Lewis, 2,513 Eighth Avenue, and Mme. Grunert, 652 Herkimer Street. Mme. Grunert said last night she knew but little of Mrs. Lewis. Mme. Grunert was formerly a dressmaker and made some clothes for Mrs. Lewis.

R. C. White, the Attorney General of Delaware, telegraphed to Janitor Thorndyke and learned all the janitor could tell him. One of his representatives is due in this city to-day to obtain facts for use at the inquest, to be held Thursday.

HE WAS AT BALAKLAVA.

Death of Barney McKernan, a Survivor of the Famous Charge.

PHOENIXVILLE, Penn., March 14.—Barney McKernan, a survivor of the Light Brigade which was made famous by the charge at Balaklava during the Crimean war, died at the home of his daughter, in this place, last night, aged seventy-two years.

Barney McKernan was probably the last survivor in this country of the famous charge. For many years he was employed as a watchman at a railroad crossing by the Phoenix Iron Works. In late years he suffered much from asthma, which he contracted while in the Crimea.

Barney McKernan had a most wonderful career. He was born in Lathran, West Ireland, seventy-two years ago, and when seventeen years old he ran away from home and joined the cavalry regiment known as the Seventeenth Lancers, at Maidstone, England. While yet a mere lad, he went with his regiment to India, to help put down the Sikh rebellion. He was three years in India, participating in thirteen battles, and received three bad wounds. When the rebellion was over he returned to England and spent four years in camp life at Houndslow and Canterbury.

In the Spring of 1854 the Crimean war broke out, and his regiment was sent to the Black Sea. Barney reached Sebastopol the following Fall. A terrible storm swept the Crimea and sank all the provision ships in the harbor at Balaklava. The soldiers underwent terrible privation, and thousands of them died. Barney awoke in the morning, on different occasions, to find his comrade dead by his side and the body frozen stiff.

The famous charge of the Light Brigade took place Oct. 25, 1854. Barney was a member of the brigade, and was in the charge when his commander, Capt. Nolan, fell. Barney leaped from his horse, drew the dying Captain from under his horse, which had fallen upon him, and held his head in his lap until he died. For this act of bravery he received medals from the Queen of England and the Sultan of Turkey.

PNEUMONIA'S WORST FORM.

Many Fatal Cases of the Disease at Edwardsville, Ill.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., March 14.—In the vicinity of Prairietown, a German settlement twelve miles north of here, a peculiar disease has been raging during the last five weeks, baffling the skill of the medical profession.

It is singularly fatal, some forty persons having died. Dr. J. M. Armstrong of this city, who was waiting upon some of the sick, contracted the malady several days ago, and died this morning. Nearly all who have nursed the afflicted have been stricken.

The disease is called by various names, but principally central pneumonia, and it is supposed to be a form of acute lobar pneumonia, known in Europe as the May epidemic. Dr. Starkel of Belleville has been directed by the State Board of Health to make an investigation.

Lohling Stabbed Two Brothers.

A fight occured in the saloon, corner Driggs Avenue and Fairmount Street, Brooklyn, last night, between two brothers, named Weberbauer, aged twenty-eight and twenty-six years, and Frank Lohling, aged twenty-two, of 22 Broad Street. The combatants were put into the street by the saloon proprietor. Lohling attacked the brothers with a knife, cutting them so severely that both fell unconscious to the ground. The police arrested Lohling, and the two brothers were taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was stated that the younger one, George, will probably die of his wounds.

Had the Monitor in Tow.

The Ocean Steamship Company's steamship Kansas City, which arrived late Saturday night from Savannah and anchored down the bay, came up to her pier yesterday. Her Captain reported that at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, when off Winter Quarter Lightship, he passed the United States cruiser Columbia with a monitor in tow. The monitor is the Puritan, which was disabled off Hatteras. Unless delayed by the prevailing easterly winds, the vessels should arrive here this morning.

A HUSBAND AND A DOWRY

Miss Mary Grieger Becomes Mrs. Paul Kroener at the Temple of Humanity.

MR. JEROLOMAN SURPRISED.

Lazarus Morgenthau, Besides Making Two Persons Happy, Springs a Boom for Mayor of Greater New York on the President of the Board of Aldermen.

"The Temple of Humanity," as Lazarus Morgenthau calls his residence, 178 East Seventy-second Street, which is also the headquarters of the Orphan Dowry Fund, that he founded some time ago, was the scene last night of the second wedding held under the auspices of that fund.

These weddings, at which the brides, who must be orphans and of German blood, are each presented with a dowry of $100, are always to be held on days which recall the names of philanthropists. Yesterday was the seventy-first anniversary of the birth of Mrs. B. Joachimsen of Bristol, who founded the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, and her portrait, draped in the English jack and hung above a stand covered with the American flag, held the post of honor on the wall behind John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen, who had come there merely to perform the marriage ceremony, and quite innocent of a small political boom which Mr. Morgenthau purposed to spring on him.

The room in which the wedding took place was adorned with American flags, wreathed busts of Washington, Lincoln, and Schiller, natural palms, and portraits of distinguished people. Four pictures, those of Moses, Christ, Martin Luther, and Herr Morgenthau, were hung together near the front of the room to indicate the non-sectarianism of the founder of the fund.

The audience had been seated some time before the bridal couple, Paul Kroener, a fresco painter, and Miss Mary Grieger, the forewoman in Herr Morgenthau's candy factory, came down the aisle behind the Alderman and the white-haired host, with an escort of two friends. The bride wore white pinks in her wavy brown hair, and carried the conventional bunch of orange blossoms. The young couple sat down, a bit nervously, in the front row of chairs, just before a table, covered with a snowy cloth, behind which Herr Morgenthau and President Jeroloman took their stand. Upon this table stood a pair of potted palms, a pair of small pine trees, a plush case, in which ten golden eagles were imbedded, and which faced the bride reassuringly; a bottle of Rhine wine and glasses, and a little bell, which the host rang at intervals of the exercises.

Mr. Kroener and his bride-elect rose quietly from their places and stood hand in hand for the few impressive moments that sufficed to make them man and wife. Then Herr Morgenthau filled the glasses, and the Alderman drank with the young married couple to their health and happiness. They are to be the objects of the fund's generosity once a year for five years to come if they live in harmony together.

Mr. Friedberg, the master of ceremonies, took the coins from the plush case, and the Alderman handed them to Mrs. Kroener. There was some music, and then Herr Morgenthau rose to speak. He spoke in German, with great emphasis and vigorous gestures, and his audience gave him their full attention.

The most interesting part of his speech came when he turned to the surprised Alderman and exclaimed: "When the next award (election) comes—Nov. 2, is it not?—I'm your man! I salute you as the next Mayor of New York!"

The President of the board began to get red in the face, and as he joined with an embarrassed smile in the gayety that broke forth in the audience, Herr Morgenthau continued: "We need for Mayor a man with a good heart—not one who always makes excuses when he's asked to come.

This was said to be a slap at Mayor Strong, who has not visited the "Temple of Humanity."

"Yes, I have 4,000 friends—we may say 25,000—and they'll all vote for you. Thirty years and more ago I told Mayor Hoffman at the fair held here years ago that he would be Governor of the State, and sure enough he was!"

Herr Morgenthau then turned and apostrophized the portrait of Mrs. Joachimsen. In closing he urged his guests to eat, drink, and be merry. "You will find," said he, "that the sausages, although they are not quite orthodox, are, at least, very good."

The audience broke up after a short prayer by the host, to drink the health of the bridal couple and taste the tempting iced cakes that bore the legend of good wishes, "Hoch dem Brautpaar."

Mr. and Mrs. Kroener will begin their wedded life at 1,488 Second Avenue, and Mrs. Kroener's mother, who has been living with her daughter, will return to Germany to make her home with her other children there.

KILLED BY A STRAY BULLET.

A Little Girl Shot by a Policeman, Who Was in Pursuit of a Burglar.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 14.—A shot fired by a policeman at an escaping burglar in this city to-day killed Myrtle Boland, a five-year-old girl.

A race riot followed the capture of the negro who caused the trouble. William Hunter is the name of the burglar. When Policeman Perdue attempted to arrest him, Hunter, who was eating in a restaurant, wheeled about quickly and shot the officer in the jaw. The negro then fled. Perdue chased him down an alley, firing three shots, and then fell, exhausted by the loss of blood.

One bullet hit the negro in the back and another killed the little girl of a widow. The child was playing in a back yard two squares away. Hunter ran several blocks and rushed into a yard, where he fell into a well, in which was ten feet of water.

Several officers rescued him with ropes, after he had tried his weapon from the well.

When the patrol wagon arrived a crowd of negroes, angry at the shooting of Hunter, precipitated a riot. White men came to the officers' aid, and a free fight followed, during which John Craft, colored, received probably fatal injuries, and twenty persons suffered from blows from clubs and other weapons.

A riot call brought enough officers to quell the mob and get the prisoner to jail, where he died. Perdue will recover.

Fire in St. George's Hotel.

A fire started on the eighth floor of the St. George Hotel, in Brooklyn, at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. A woman lighted an alcohol lamp attached to a chafing dish, and then proceeded to pour alcohol into the lamp. The alcohol, as it was being poured, ignited, and the bottle exploded, setting fire to a sofa. The flames were communicated to the lace curtains and wood work, and the woman was unable to put the fire out and called for help. This caused great excitement among the guests, several of whom ran out into the street. The servants, however, soon extinguished the fire with buckets of water. The damage done amounted to about $50.

The Lambs Club Gambol.

The Lambs Club gambol takes place at the Broadway Theatre on Friday afternoon. The programme will consist of three burlesques—"Secret of William Gillette's Service," "The Worst Gentleman of Europe," and the "Inner Workings of the Theatrical Syndicate." Many of the leading actors now in the city are to appear in the performance. Seats may be secured only from members of the club.

Will Call an Extra Session.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 14.—Gov. Jones has decided to issue a call for an extra session of the Legislature. He said the Appropriation bills have not been passed and he has no funds with which to run the State Government for the next two years.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sumner F. Dudley.

Sumner F. Dudley, one of the most active men in the Young Men's Christian Association in New Jersey, died Sunday at his father's residence, in East Orange. Mr. Dudley was the pioneer in organizing boys' departments in connection with Young Men's Christian Associations. At the age of thirteen he joined the Congregational Church at Worcester, Mass., and immediately began personal work among the boys of that city. When in 1883 he became connected with the Twenty-third Street Association, in New York City, he organized the Boys' Literary Society, the first work for boys in the association's history.

Two years later his plan of a camp for boys was realized. He took a large party to Orange Lake, N. Y., where he located camp and gave the boys two weeks' vacation. The following year Mr. Dudley conducted the boys' camp at Lake Wawayanda, and kept it there for three Summers, when he transferred it to Westport, on Lake Champlain. Hundreds of boys have been cared for at these camps.

For several years Mr. Dudley resided in Orange. In 1888-9 he was General Secretary of the Orange Young Men's Christian Association. He left that post to engage in more general work along Young Men's Christian Association lines. He was in business with his father and brothers in the manufacture of surgical instruments in New York, being a partner in the firm of Shepard & Dudley of New York.

Mrs. Elsie Allison Du Bois.

Mrs. Elsie Allison Du Bois died at her home, 228 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Saturday in the ninety-first year of her age. She retained her faculties in a remarkable degree until the beginning of her fatal illness on Monday. She was at work on some embroidery when she complained of feeling the symptoms of pneumonia.

Mrs. Du Bois was born at 19 Bedford Street, this city, and was a daughter of Capt. Joseph Archer, who distinguished himself through valiant service in the War of 1812. Her husband died twenty-eight years ago. Since 1868 she had lived at the house in which she died. All of this time she was a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. She was identified actively with all of the organizations that are a part of the work of the church, and among the many beautiful floral tributes sent to the house was one from the Young People's Society, in which she took a deep interest. A daughter, and three grandchildren survive Mrs. Du Bois. Her funeral will be held in the chapel of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler is expected to officiate at the services, assisted by Dr. Gregg, the pastor of the church. The burial will be in Greenwood.

Col. Alexander E. Drake.

Col. Alexander E. Drake, a retired army officer, died Saturday at his home in Philadelphia. He was born in Kentucky in 1818, and in June, 1834, was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy by Gen. Jackson, and served with land forces during the Seminole war.

Having studied engineering in his leisure hours, he resigned from the navy Jan. 28, 1837, was appointed a topographical engineer in the army, and was Acting Lieutenant of dragoons in Florida. He served with distinction in the Mexican war. In 1850 he was assistant engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

During the civil war he was with Rousseau's Brigade, and was promoted several times for gallant and meritorious service.

Captain Thomas Cleary.

Capt. Thomas Cleary died at the age of sixty-one years at his home in Whitestone, L. I., yesterday. He was Superintendent of the docks of the Allen Steamship Company. A week ago yesterday he met with a serious accident, falling down a flight of stairs. He was placed in bed, and pneumonia set in and caused his death. He was President of the Whitestone Good Government Club. He had been in the employ of the Allen Line for thirty years. A widow and four children survive him.

Silvius Landsberg.

Silvius Landsberg, one of the old-time German residents of this city, died on Saturday, of cancer, at his home, 219 East Twelfth Street, in the seventy-first year of his age. He came from Germany to this city forty-two years ago. In his younger days he was a frequent contributor to the daily publications on subjects pertaining to art. In his later life he devoted most of his time to painting small window pictures. He leaves a wife.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. NANCY GIBSON WATERBURY, widow of Nelson J. Waterbury, died Saturday night at the Grenoble, Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, after a brief illness.

BURR REEVE ABBE, a banker and broker in Hartford, Conn., for thirty years, died Saturday night, aged sixty-six years. He was born in Litchfield, Conn. He was graduated in medicine at Yale.

DIED.

BAGG.—Suddenly on March 13, Mary A., wife of Robert Bagg, aged sixty-six years.
Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12:30 P. M.

BRETT.—Early Sunday morning, March 14, at her residence, 319 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, Jane Benson, widow of the late Albert Brett, in her seventy-sixth year.
Funeral services on Monday evening, March 15, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.
Fishkill and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

EATON.—In this city, March 11, Elizabeth Dorothea, widow of Rev. Dr. Theodore Augustus Eaton.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., on Monday, March 15, at 10 o'clock.

KIRKUS.—At Trinity Church Rectory, Bayonne, N. J., Alice Isabella, infant child of the Rev. Frederick Maurice and Isabella Clark Kirkus, aged seven months and five days.
Funeral services will take place at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, on Tuesday, March 16, at 10:45 A. M. Interment private.

LATHROP.—Charles Devello Lathrop of Chicago, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, on March 11.

LEONARD.—At Phoenix, Arizona, March 8, 1897, Frank W. Leonard, aged 35 years, son of the late James and Mary Leonard.
Services at the residence of George W. Decker, 154 Grand St., Newburg, N. Y., Monday, at 2:30 P. M.

LOVE.—Entered into rest March 12, 1897, at her residence, 51 West 85th St., New York City, Agnes Emma, daughter of the late Henry Dudley, Esq., architect, and wife of Loftin Love.
Funeral private.
English, Irish, and Australian papers please copy.

SCHUBART.—Matilda Schubart, widow of the late Henry Schubart, on Saturday, March 13, 1897.
Funeral from her late residence, 753 Madison Av., Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

WATERBURY.—At The Grenoble, 56th St. and 7th Av., on Saturday evening, March 13, after a brief illness, Nancy Gibson, widow of the late Nelson J. Waterbury.
Funeral private.

WOOD.—Ambrose Wood, at Hotel Gerard, New York City, on Saturday morning, March 13.
Funeral services at his recent residence, 30 Central Av., New Brighton, S. I., Monday, March 15, at 3 o'clock.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward.) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date D'th Mar.
ASHTON, William, 99 Christop

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
67 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY
Improvement Mortgage Bonds, Due Oct. 1, 1897.

Office of Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1897.

This Company has made an arrangement with Messrs. Drexel & Co. to extend the Improvement Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, maturing Oct. 1 next, for a period of fifty years from April 1st, 1897, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of October and April in each year, at the office of the said Railway Company, in the City of Philadelphia, both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States, of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any taxes imposed by the United States or the State of Pennsylvania, under present or future laws. The lien of the mortgage now securing said bonds to continue unimpaired, and the Reading Company (the owner of the capital stock of said Railway Company) also to become responsible for the payment of the principal and interest of the said bonds.

The right to extend, as above, has been reserved to such of the present holders as shall deposit their bonds for that purpose with Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London, on or before April 15th, 1897.

The coupon due April 1st, 1897, (unless previously collected,) will be cashed at time of deposit, and at the same time depositors will be paid $10 in cash on each $1,000 bond, being the difference between interest at the rate of 6% and the rate of 4% for the period from April 1st, 1897, to the present date of maturity of the bond on October 1st, 1897.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILWAY CO.,
By W. A. CHURCH, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, New York, and London,
March 4th, 1897.

Referring to the above notice of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, we are now ready to receive at either of our offices any of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company Improvement Bonds for extension, and to make the cash payment above indicated.

We are also prepared to buy at par and interest at the rate of 6% per annum to October 1st, 1897, less discount at the rate of 3% per annum, any of the bonds the holders of which may prefer to sell rather than to extend.

DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE NON-PREferred bonds of the QUINCY, OMAHA & KANSAS CITY RAILWAY COMPANY:

Pursuant to the terms of the ninth section of the amended agreement, dated September 12th, 1896, between "The Syndicate" and the non-preferred bondholders of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railway Company, you are hereby notified that out of a total issue outstanding of $1,489,240 of above-described bonds, there are now held by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, subject to the various agreements for the reorganization and sale of the property, $1,446,640 bonds, leaving a balance not deposited of $42,600 bonds. The holders of these $42,600 bonds are requested and invited to deposit them with the said Guaranty Trust Company in order to secure the benefits of the plan of reorganization. Until further notice, bonds will be received without penalty.

THE SYNDICATE,
By
Gilman, Son & Co.,
62 Cedar St., New York City.
New York, March 4th, 1897.
D. H. Chamberlain,
40 Wall Street,
Counsel.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BONDS Nos. 13, 14, and 32 of the TUCKER ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY have been drawn for redemption, as per agreement; same will be paid by Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St., on April 1st, 1897.
JAMES R. STRONG, President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It has been a long time since Wall Street has had the chance to begin a week with prospects so fair as now appear. A long list of depressing factors have disappeared, and such bad features as remain in the situation do not threaten to become dominant.

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A fact that may modify the bullish course of the market has to do with the elimination of the unwieldy short interest which has for some time past been conspicuous. In some quarters substantial short accounts are still uncovered, but the recent strength shown by the Vanderbilt stocks has undoubtedly had the effect of frightening the average bear trader into covering.

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In many cases this covering has been by operators who do not see in the situation features encouraging enough to induce them to change the bearish views they have long entertained. It is therefore not improbable that in continuing to show strength the market will have to withstand the pressure of some stocks resold for the short account.

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At the Windsor and other places where Wall Street men assemble and confer on Sundays, there was yesterday general agreement that the outside public is beginning to show again a genuine interest in Wall Street. Bull leaders will be much disappointed if commission houses do not this week become conspicuous in Stock Exchange transactions.

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It is hardly probable that any important commission house will recommend to customers, however, a re-entry into the market with a rush. Bargains there are in plenty in Wall Street—for Wall Street is crowded with bargains—but there are ample lessons teaching that prudence requires caution and discrimination.

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Net changes of one point or more in stocks last week were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Del. & Hudson	1½
Am. Tel. & Cable	2	Laclede Gas pf.	1¾
Am. Tobacco	4	Lake Shore	1½
Am. Tob. pf.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Brook. Union Gas	2¾	Minn. Iron	1
Can. Southern	2⅝	Nat. Lead	1¼
Chicago Gas	1⅞	N. Y. Central	2⅞
Chi. & Northwest	2¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2¼
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1½	P. & R. 2d pf. w. i.	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Pullman Car	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅝	St. P. & Omaha	5⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1
C., R. I. & P.	1½	West. Union	1⅞
Consol. Gas	6¾		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Ill. Steel Co.	3¾	U. S. Rubber	3⅝
Manhattan	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	7½
N. & W. pf., new	2		

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Net changes of bonds of one point or more last week were as follows:

BONDS ADVANCED.

C. & O. gen. 4½s	1¼	Ohio South. 1st	2⅝
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con.	3	M. & St. L. 1st, t. r.	1½
C., B. & Q. conv. 6s	1½	F., S. & L. E. 1st	1½
C., B. & Q. deb 5s	1	Reading 1st pf. inc.	1½
C., H. V. & T. 5s	1	Reading 2d pf. inc.	1½
Detroit Gas 5s	2½	Reading gen. 4s	1
M., K. & T. 1st	1	R. & P. 1st	2
Lake Shore 2d con. C.	1½	Rock Island 5s c.	1
St. S. 2d con. R.	1½	St. Louis S. W.	2¼
Morris & Essex con. gtd	2	St. Paul gen. 4s	1⅞
N. Y. C. 1st c.	1¾	St. P. 1st, W. & M. 5s	1⅝
N. & W. con.	2	S. C. & G. 1st	1½
M. P. 1st c.	1	T. C. & I. 1st R.	1½
Northwest. Gold R.	2	Union Elevated 1st	1
N. P. gen. lien 3s	1	Virginia Midland gen.	1½

BONDS DECLINED.

C. R. & B. of G. 5s	1	Standard R. & T. 6s	2
C. M. con. 4s, t. r.	1¼	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
H. & T. con. 6s	1¼	Ulster & Del. con. 5s	2
O. I. 1st, t. r.	1¾	Wabash 2d	1
P., D. & E. 1st, Ev. Div.	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1

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The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last.	Last. March 14, '96.
American Cotton Oil	12	12	12	16¼
American Cotton Oil pf.	58	57	57	61¾
Am. Spirits Mfg.	14¾	13¼	13⅞	--
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34⅜	33¾	34½	--
Am. Sugar Refs.	117⅞	115¾	116⅝	117⅝
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	106⅝	104¾	105¾	102
Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88	88	88	--
Am. Tobacco	79⅝	75½	78¾	82⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	108	107½	107½	102
Ann Arbor pf.	24	24	24	--
Atch., Top. & S. F.	12¾	11⅞	12	--
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	23¾	22⅝	23¼	26
Baltimore & Ohio	16¾	16	16¾	16
Bay State Gas	10⅞	10¼	10¼	21⅜
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21⅛	20½	21	23
Brooklyn Union Gas	99½	97	99⅛	--
Canada Southern	49	46⅝	48⅝	49¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	16¾
Chicago & Alton	166	166	166	--
C., B. & Q.	78	76⅝	77⅝	77⅝
Chicago Gas	78⅛	76⅝	77⅞	86½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	78⅛	76⅝	78⅛	77½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	137	136	137	129½
Chi. & Northwestern	108⅝	106⅝	108½	126½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	69	67½	68⅝	71¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	30⅝	28	30½	36¾
Cleve., Lorain & Wh. pf.	40	40	40	52¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron	21¼	21	21	29⅝
Col. & Ho. Coal, all in. pd.	4⅝	4½	4⅝	--
Col., H. V. & Toledo	4⅝	4¼	4½	--
Consolidated Gas Co.	158¼	151⅜	157⅝	155
Delaware & Hudson	110½	108	109¼	126½
Del., Lack. & Western	164½	164½	164½	161⅝
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	106	106	106	--
Erie	14½	14½	14½	15⅝
Erie 1st pf.	33½	32¾	32¾	40¼
General Electric	35¼	34½	35	36⅞
Harlem	300	290	300	--
Illinois Central	93½	93	93½	96½
Illinois Steel Co.	36	33½	35½	--
Iowa Central Pf.	25	25	25	37¼
Lake Erie & Western	4½	4½	4½	--
Laclede Gas	24¼	24	24¼	28
Laclede Gas pf.	78	77	78	81
Lake Erie & Western pf.	68½	68½	73½	--
Lake Shore	170⅜	169½	170	147½
Long Island	45	45	45	--
Louisville & Nashville	49⅝	48¼	49⅝	52½
Manhattan Con.	87½	83	85½	103⅝
Metropolitan Traction	107½	107½	107½	105
Minnesota Iron	48⅛	47⅝	48	71½
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	12⅝	13¼	--
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	31⅝	30½	31¼	28⅝
Missouri Pacific	22⅞	19½	20⅞	23¾
Mobile & Ohio	21	21	21	--
National Lead Co.	25½	24	25¼	24½
National Lead Co. pf.	91½	91	91½	86¼
National Linseed Oil	13	13	13	--
National Starch	5	5	5	--
New Jersey Central	93¼	92⅜	94¼	106
New York Central	99½	96¾	98⅝	98
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	174⅝	174⅜	174⅝	--
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	--
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	31	28½	31	--
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¾
Norfolk & West., (new)	14¾	14¼	14¾	--
Norfolk & W. pf. (new)	27	26¼	26¼	--
North American	4½	4½	4½	5⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	14¼	13¾	13⅝	--
Northern Pacific pf.	38⅜	37¼	37⅝	--
Ontario Mining	10	10	10	--
Ontario & Western	15	14⅜	15	14¾
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	15½	15½	15½	--
Pacific Mail	26⅞	26	26¾	27⅜
Peo., Decatur & Evansv.	1½	1½	1½	--
Phil. & Rdg., all in. pd.	25⅞	24¾	25⅜	--
P. & Rdg. 1st pf. w. i.	50⅝	49½	50⅜	--
P. & Rdg. 2d pf. w. i.	31¼	30½	31¼	--
Pull'n Pal. Car Co.	13	12¾	13	17⅜
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	161	159	161	157
St. L. & S. F.	5½	5	5	--
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	40¼	40	40¼	--
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14¾	14¼	14⅜	--
St. Louis Southwestern	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	5
St. L. Southwestern pf.	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	11½
St. Paul & Duluth	20	20	20	26
St. Paul & Omaha	61¾	55½	60⅞	40⅝
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	140½	139½	140½	--
Silver Bullion cert.	64	63⅝	63⅝	69¼
Southern Pacific	14⅞	14½	14⅝	19¼
Southern Railway	9⅝	9	9⅛	9⅝
Southern Railway pf.	28⅞	27½	28⅛	30¾
Standard R. & T.	10	9¼	9⅝	--
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28½	26¾	28⅜	30¼
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9¼	9¼	8¼
Union Pacific	7¼	6⅝	7	7⅝
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	--
United States Leather	8⅝	8	8⅝	9½
United States Leather pf.	60⅜	59⅛	60¼	61⅝
United States Rubber	20¼	19½	19¾	26¼
United States Rubber pf.	73	65	65½	--
Wabash	6½	6¼	6½	6¾
Wabash pf.	16	15½	15⅝	17¾
Western Union Telegraph	85¼	82⅜	84⅞	85¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	2	1¾	1¾	10⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	6	6	6	38¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1½@2 per cent., with the average of loans about 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £368,478 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 52.96, became 54.85 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 837,000f gold and 3,479,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange steady. Posted rates $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.85½@$4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95⅝@95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—4@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buyers, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 14.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 1½ per cent., and for thirty-day bills 1¼ per cent. Gold continues to arrive from Australia and Cape Colony. Japan has purchased most of the bars. Silver was weak owing to the passage by the Japanese House of Representatives of the bill establishing a gold standard. The stock market was calmer, the political outlook producing a betterment in the conditions there. Consols advanced 1⅛. American railroad securities were steady, but the dealings were limited. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern advanced 2, Louisville and Nashville 1, Northern Pacific and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific debentures each ½, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, and Norfolk and Western, each ¼. Union Pacific fell ¾.

MISSOURI PACIFIC INTEREST.

Wall Street still insists upon listening to sensational reports of disagreements between Mr. Russell Sage and Mr. George J. Gould over the conduct of corporations in which they are associated. The recent conservative course adopted by the Manhattan Elevated Company in reducing its dividend rate so as to cease paying unearned dividends is popularly set down as a great victory won by Mr. Sage. He was in advance outspoken in advocating the reduction, being quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES as saying explicitly that he considered it not only bad policy, but exceedingly perilous, for any corporation to try to ignore conditions by paying out for dividends or interest any funds other than its net earnings absolutely warranted.

Mr. Gould declined to discuss this subject prior to the Manhattan meeting, and then he voted with Mr. Sage to make the reduction.

Though hitherto it has not been stated, Mr. Sage, at that meeting, made an impromptu speech, in which he was explicit and emphatic in pointing out what he said he regarded as the dangerous system of financiering which many corporations are pursuing, by depending upon misleading bookkeeping to show that they are prosperous. Mr. Gould's vote to reduce the dividend is regarded by Mr. Sage's friends as indicating that Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage are agreed on the principle involved, and such people give no credit to Wall Street's current rumors regarding disagreements.

The Manhattan incident has induced theories touching Missouri Pacific affairs. The last report of that company was astonishingly bad, showing a tremendous shrinkage in net revenues. The figures of the Missouri Pacific report were quite bad enough to warrent all the blue views that have been credited to Mr. Sage as to what Western and Southwestern railroads have recently been able to do.

It is being pointed out that if Mr. Sage is to be really agressive along the lines he himself has laid down, there may be early developments of consequence in Missouri Pacific. Interest charges of about $1,500,000 are due upon Missouri Pacific bonds within the next few weeks. On April 1, a fortnight hence, the semi-annual interest is due upon $25,290,000 Iron Mountain 5 per cent. generals, requiring payments aggregating $632,250. One month later, $6,000,000 Iron Mountain 7 per cent. seconds have six months' interest due upon them along with semi-annual payments due on $3,828,000 7 per cent. Missouri Pacific thirds, and upon $14,904,000 Missouri Pacific first consolidated gold sixes, making interest due upon the 1st day of May $792,100.

Missouri Pacific first consols have for a long time past been one of the conspicuously weak features in the market. While nearly every other first mortgage bond has been in request, showing substantial advances, Missouri Pacific consols have drooped.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

The threatened disturbances in Europe over the Cretan question have led Wall Street to keep a close watch on sterling exchange. Regarding the outlook in that market, Mr. Charles Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co. said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"There was a little flurry in exchange when serious trouble over the Cretan complications seemed imminent, and sterling became active and strong. As soon as the situation assumed a more peaceable aspect, however, exchange began to decline again. Both on the advance and the decline, the market was more active than for some time previously, and a fair volume of transactions was made, particularly on the decline.

"The supply of commercial bills holds out very well, considering the advanced season. The demand comes mostly from arbitrage houses to cover stocks and bonds returned to us by Europe when the political situation looked so threatening a few months ago.

"From the dry goods trade the demand has been very small. Importers are using all their money for Custom House duties on goods to be withdrawn from bond before the tariff is increased. This fact is also affecting the time money market, and is likely to for some little time.

"The general business situation is, in my opinion, undoubtedly improving; not with a rush, as some people had expected, but slowly and gradually. Stocks and bonds are showing the same tendency. They are by no means booming, and I am glad they are not. I do not want to see a boom for fear of the collapse which always follows."

PRESENT LEVEL NOT TOO HIGH.

Of late, one of the principal arguments of Wall Street's bear element against any upward movement in the stock market has been to the effect that stocks are at present at much too high a level to allow any considerable bull movement. Touching on this, Mr. Charles Menzesheimer of the Stock Exchange said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in discussing stock market conditions:

"I certainly look for much higher prices. Even from this level, I believe we shall see a considerable advance in market values. Of course there will be recessions—I do not mean to say that stocks are going into a boom that will carry them straight up. But in the main, I think, the course of the market will be upward, and the gains made will considerably overreach the declines.

"There is really nothing serious in the situation. We have before us the prospect of tariff legislation. If the changes in the present schedules are made quickly and with moderation, the business world will immediately take on a new activity. Merchants are only waiting now to know how this tariff matter is to be settled. As soon as the uncertainty is over, they will go ahead with their plans for the future. How soon business will revive will depend on how long it takes Congress to pass a tariff law, and on how conservative the tariff changes will be.

"When trade and the country's industries do begin to move, there will be an immediate response in the stock market. You can readily see that there is no weakness in stocks to-day, except in the shares of properties about which there is uncertainty. All the good dividend-paying stocks are strong—all the well-managed corporations have the confidence of investors.

"Things are looking better all around. There is a generally better feeling and a decided tone of strength to the security markets. With the uncertainty of the tariff matter hanging over them there is a natural hesitation on the part of business men. Get that question out of the way and real improvement will begin. And the stock market will be quick to respond to any revival in general trade."

OPINIONS FROM LONDON.

The London financial papers just received here devote rather more space in their current number than usual to things American. Says The Statist, regarding American stocks:

"The common expression among dealers in the American department is that, if markets had 'half a chance,' prices would improve; but speculators are deterred from taking an interest in American railroad securities until the political horizon becomes clearer. There is much sympathy between New York and London in regard to the influences of European politics, besides which, of course, has to be considered the relations between the United States and Spanish Governments as to Cuba. The sensation of the week has been the marked advance in Lake Shore, and sympathetically in other Vanderbilt stocks. Lake Shore shares have this week been as high as 175, a figure we believe to be unprecedented.

"An American banking house in private correspondence says: 'We believe that when the new Administration is inaugurated and the country gets the full benefit to be derived from the feeling of certainty and security which our best men think will come to us after March 4, we will have reason to look for a rising market. There may be no boom—we hope there will not be.'"

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With a characteristic sneer, The Economist thus comments on one part of President McKinley's inaugural address:

"Of Mr. McKinley's references to the currency question it is not necessary to say much. It is all very well to declare that 'the value of silver already coined, and to be hereafter coined, must be kept on a par with gold by every resource at our command,' and to asseverate that 'the credit of the Government, the integrity of the currency, and the inviolability of obligations must be observed.' But all such declarations will avail nothing unless they are supported by action. And the only immediate action which Mr. McKinley favors is not of a kind to inspire confidence in his zeal for monetary reform. The question of international bimetallism will, he says, receive immediate attention. Well, the question of international bimetallism has already received a great deal of attention, and with what result? One international conference after another has been held, and all have proved abortive. To convene another would be equally futile, and if the United States are to wait for the promised currency reform until an international bimetallic agreement can be effected, evil times are certainly in store for them."

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Regarding the Lake Shore refunding scheme. The Statist remarks:

"The effect of the announcement has been to cause a very sharp rise in the price of Lake Shore shares, which from 160 have risen to 173. In 1896 the company's net profit available for dividend was a shade over $8,000,000, or sufficient to pay 6 per cent. dividend on the $49,466,000 of ordinary stock, with a surplus balance of $64,000. The reduction of $1,270,000 in the fixed charge would make the net profit for the year nearly $4,300,000, equal to a dividend of about 8⅝ per cent. Practically, therefore, Lake Shore shares on the basis of last year's earnings may be regarded as an 8 per cent. stock, which, at the price of 173, gives a yield of 4⅝ per cent. This is on the assumption that practically the whole of the benefit from the reduction of fixed charges will be divided as net profit—an assumption which may not prove correct, as the company is most conservatively managed, and may possibly use some portion of the increased profits for improvements of the property.

"During the past three years considerable economies have had to be effected to maintain 6 per cent. dividends. Thus, in 1893, the gross earnings of the line were $28,685,000, expenditure was $17,123,000, and net earnings were $6,562,000. In 1896 the gross earnings were $20,206,000—a decline, compared with 1893, of $3,480,000; expenses were $13,822,000—a reduction, compared with 1893, of about $3,300,000, and the net earnings were $6,382,000, a decline of only $180,000. As there is no longer necessity for keeping expenditure low to maintain the 6 per cent. dividends, it may be found that the company in 1897 will increase its expenditure. Improvement in trade should, however, enable the company to pay 8 per cent. distributions.

"The new $9,900,000 3½ per cent. bonds must be considered as gilt-edged securities. The net income of the company in 1896 amounted to $6,830,000, and the new fixed charges will be only about $253,000,000, leaving a margin of about $4,300,000.

"That the company has acted wisely in thus converting its debt at a moment when money is so extremely plentiful in New York, and gilt-edged securities greatly sought after, is beyond question. Of course, the syndicate, which hopes to sell the 3½ per cent. bonds at 102½, or higher, may make a considerable profit, but, nevertheless, the company runs no risk of having to convert its debt at a time when the conditions may be less favorable than they are at present."

The Economist says of the scheme:

"We may incidentally observe that this low rate of interest supports our recent contention that even the 4 per cent. bond may in time be replaced by a lower description; but to revert to the matter in hand, the Lake Shore Company will in six years' time reduce its interest charges by no less a sum than the equivalent of 3½ per cent. on $43,192,000, or $1,511,720, thereby raising the future dividends on its stock, which amounts to $49,466,000, by 3 per cent. It is, by the way, well known that this prospect has been largely discounted by the high price which in recent years has been paid for the stock; but it is a debatable point whether conversion on a 3½ per cent. basis was generally anticipated. At any rate, this low interest established a precedent of which the consequences can as yet hardly be realized to their full extent."

A NEW MARKET INFLUENCE.

Wall Street is well convinced of the existence of a "Vanderbilt bull pool" in the market. Certain it is that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is taking an active interest in Wall Street, and that Vanderbilt brokers have been the most conspicuous bulls on the Stock Exchange for a week or more. And certain it is also that the Stock Exchange representatives of other and influential Wall Street interests have been prominent as buyers of stocks for a like period.

A Vanderbilt bull pool will mean much. And if nothing else, it will mean the end of that power which the room-trading element has had over Wall Street for months past.

BULL TALK ON MANHATTAN.

Evidences have been plenty recently that the professional short interest in Manhattan has been actively engaged in covering its contracts. Coincident with this, a bullish feeling on the stock seems to have suddenly sprung up. The dividend reduction has evidently had its effect, for the time being at least, and much talk is to be heard regarding the desirability of Manhattan as a 4 per cent. stock, with prospects of an increase over Manhattan as a 6 per cent. stock, with prospects of a decrease.

It is pointed out that the savings which will come from electrically equipping the road will be much more than enough to pay the interest on the equipment loan, and it is predicted that any increase in net earnings will speedily result in an increase in the dividend rate.

CHICAGO GAS CONFIDENCE.

In Chicago Gas stock New York insiders are showing confidence. Much bear talk has come East from Chicago, but for the first time in its Wall Street history this property has identified with it financial interests independent of Chicago stock-jobbing rumor mongers.

A Chicago Gas insider said yesterday: "We are doing well. Net results are satisfactory. Competition is more talked about than real. We are able to say our soul's our own. The people of Chicago are giving us a fair show. We are not bothered by political onslaughts. We are able to devote ourselves to our own business in our own way, and thus we are able to maintain our property in prosperous shape. The dividends we are paying are more than earned. They will be continued. When a change does come it will be an increase."

PROSPECTS FOR OMAHA.

The Street is talking much higher prices for Omaha. The recent excellent report of the company gave grounds for bullish sentiment, and Omaha's friends are now predicting that the road will very shortly take its place among the foremost of the Granger group. Omaha's heavy lumber traffic is being widely discussed, and the likelihood of large increases in this class of freight coming with any general revival in business is one argument in favor of the stock.

And in addition to all of this, the Street believes that some of the largest stock market factors are arrayed on the bull side of Omaha.

MR. YERKES IS LEISURELY.

Wall Street is looking forward with much animation to the listing of Mr. Yerkes's Chicago Street Railway securities on the New York Stock Exchange. It is taken for granted by the speculative crowd that these stocks will be given a lively whirl in their introduction to the Eastern public. Three months ago it was stated that the application to list the Yerkes stocks was already prepared. Up to this time, however, no such application has been received by the Stock Exchange. Mr. Yerkes is too patient to please expectant Wall Street friends.

LOCAL GAS STOCKS STRONG.

Notable strength has been shown lately by the securities of local gas companies. Both in the listed and outside stocks there have been activity and advancing prices. The knowledge that for the present session all danger of anti-gas legislation at Albany is over has given the basis for the movement in these stocks.

During the week the East River securities reached their highest prices. Brooklyn Union Gas also exhibited considerable strength, and in the case of this latter company there were specific reasons for the advance. The five-year contract with the City of Brooklyn which provides for an annual reduction of 5 cents per thousand feet until $1 is reached is a development which the friends of the company claim will mean largely increased earnings for Brooklyn Union Gas.

SOME NEW ENGLAND SIGNS.

The fact that manufacturers are counting upon early improvement in trade conditions is shown by the fact that applications from New England for loans have been bigger during the past week than at any time for more than a year. New England banks have been withdrawing some balances from deposit here which indicates the same spirit that brings manufacturers directly here for financial accommodation.

One Wall Street banking house has within the last few days negotiated a loan of $220,000 for a Rhode Island manufacturer, and has taken $400,000 for two mills operating jointly at Fall River. These loans, it is explained, are not to take care of maturing obligations, but represent extension of business.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 11, 1897	£39,398,054	.....
March 12, 1896	48,871,352	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

March 11, 1897	76,556,319	£49,085,588
March 12, 1896	77,910,544	49,783,708

BANK OF GERMANY.

March 11, 1897	30,305,334	15,252,666
March 12, 1896	31,548,290	15,538,710

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

March 11, 1897	30,904,000	12,663,000
March 12, 1896	25,710,000	12,708,000

SPAIN.

March 11, 1897	8,528,000	10,650,000
March 12, 1896	8,004,000	10,351,000

NETHERLANDS.

March 11, 1897	2,633,000	6,921,000
March 12, 1896	2,623,000	6,893,000

BELGIUM.

March 11, 1897	2,868,000	1,434,000
March 12, 1896	2,656,667	1,328,333

Total for the week	£191,192,707	£96,006,254
Total preceeding week	191,020,651	96,274,702
Corresponding week last year	197,323,853	96,602,751

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commere at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$9,411,463
Corresponding week 1896	9,435,853
Since Jan. 1, 1897	93,754,728
Corresponding period 1896	100,636,266
Exports of Domestic Merchandise.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$8,968,918
Corresponding week 1895	8,012,827
Since Jan. 1, 1897	70,040,080
Corresponding period 1896	69,458,319
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$157,954
Corresponding week 1896	141,690
Since Jan. 1, 1897	2,235,777
Corresponding period 1896	17,652,011
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$1,165,783
Corresponding week 1896	1,027,744
Since Jan. 1, 1897	9,743,651
Corresponding period 1896	22,875,855

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges, week ending March 13	$495,464

THE NATIONAL BANKS

STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 9, 1897.

All National Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had upon Application at the Publication Office.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 9, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,566,438.37
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		21,250.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		102,247.25
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		17,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		333,788.71
Due from State banks and bankers		40,871.08
Checks and other cash items		12,231.42
Exchanges for Clearing House		187,935.10
Notes of other National banks		7,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,439.71
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$267,071.75	
Legal-tender notes	319,474.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	50,000.00	636,545.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		23,556.81
Total		$4,311,554.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	97,575.97
National bank notes outstanding	193,840.00
Due to other National banks	157,960.49
Due to State banks and bankers	364,108.88
Dividends unpaid	48.00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,665,781.19
Demand certificates of deposit	18,539.55
Certified checks	63,201.03
Cashier's checks outstanding	609.09
Total	$4,311,554.20

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1897.
W. C. KING,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN W. CASTREE,
W. H. B. TOTTEN,
JOHN R. WATERS,
Directors.

[No. 5003.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
STANDARD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 9th, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$505,872.24
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		717.32
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,000.00
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures		8,342.25
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		68,644.35
Due from State Banks and Bankers		2,566.95
Checks and other cash items		30,759.79
Notes of other National Banks		750.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		30.75
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz.:		
Specie	$38,791.50	
Legal-tender notes	70,105.00	108,896.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$784,830.15

LIABILITIES.

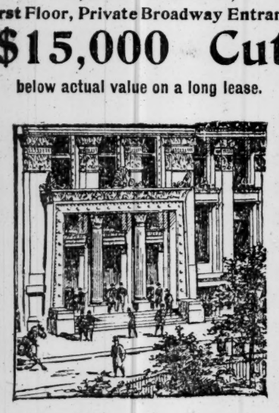
Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	7,914.66
National Bank notes outstanding	44,160.00
Due to other National Banks	1,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	496,100.71
Demand certificates of deposit	5,790.00
Certified checks	4,794.78
Cashier's checks outstanding	70.00
Total	$784,830.15

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, W. C. McGIBBON, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. C. McGIBBON, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of March, 1897.
GEO. M. VANDERLIP, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAS. J. HUTCHINSON,
COURTLAND E. HASTINGS,
N. N. BROCKWAY,
} Directors.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A SUPERB
LARGE OFFICE,
12,000 FEET,
First Floor, Private Broadway Entrance.
$15,000 Cut
below actual value on a long lease.



JUST THE THING FOR A
Large Corporation or Firm
3,000 to 12,000 Feet, at a low price; Will Divide to Suit.
Bowling Green Offices
5 to 11 Broadway, through to Greenwich St.
Nos. 72-76 Cortlandt Street FOR RENT.
The entire first office floor, covering about 3,000 square feet, in the modern office building corner Cortlandt and Washington Streets, being one of the best down-town corners in the city. Will be divided to suit. Can be secured at a very low rent. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—Three fine lofts, 25x100 feet, singly or together, in a substantial building, 438 Pearl St.; an office on the second floor can be had with them if desired; fine accommodations for a substantial printer or lithographer; from such, the rent to a large extent would be taken in work; equally desirable to (almost) any manufacturing business.

A VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE TO RENT.—Immediate possession. 721 St. and Columbus Av. Apply to HUDSON RIVER BANK, on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor,
Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.
Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.
D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

CAPE COD.—The Wychmere Cottages, Harwich, Mass.; well furnished; fine bathing; circular, J., 71 East 87th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

THREE GOOD APARTMENT HOUSES UP TOWN TO EXCHANGE. THIS ADVERTISEMENT MEANS BUSINESS. JOHN O. HOYT, 56 PINE.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are announced for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, 28.6 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $96,777.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 123 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 588 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 15.6 by 100.11, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Philip M. Leakin, referee, 51 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 381 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.5, four-story and basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,791; subject to other mortgages, &c., for $31,171.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, 450 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 94 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 24.10 by 100.10, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $937; subject to first mortgage for $13,000.

M. & L. Hess have negotiated a lease for the first four lofts in the fire-proof building to be erected by Henry Corn & Co. on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, for a term of years at a total rental of $75,000. This is the plot which Corn & Co. purchased recently, and the old building will shortly be removed to make way for a twelve-story structure.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate
who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices, 146 Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL,.....$2,500,000.
SURPLUS,.....$2,000,000.

Office of the Madison Square Garden Company.

BY A VOTE OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OFFER FOR SALE OR LEASE THE PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, OCCUPYING THE ENTIRE BLOCK SITUATED BETWEEN MADISON AND FOURTH AVS. 26TH AND 27TH STS., IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. THE MADISON AV. FRONT MAY BE NEGOTIATED FOR SEPARATELY. PROPOSITIONS FOR PURCHASE OR LEASE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY AT THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MADISON AV. AND 26TH ST., WHERE INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED. IF DESIRED, THE PROPERTY CAN ALSO BE INSPECTED ON APPLICATION TO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE.
F. K. STURGIS, President.
New York, March 6th, 1897.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER EXECUTORS of DAVID HALL EST.

ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE

valuable property in

LOWER PART OF 23D WARD, N. Y. CITY, ON

3D, MORRIS, RIDER, AND COLLEGE AVES., 140TH, 142D, 143D, 149TH, AND LOWELL STS., AND MOTT HAVEN CANAL, ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 16,

at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

HARRY OVERINGTON, ESQ., FRANKLIN LYNCH, ESQ., AND D. ERNEST WALKER, M. D., EXECUTORS.

FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Atty.

Book Maps from

HARRY OVERINGTON, Att'y, 2,706 3d Ave., corner 144th St., or

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r, 11 Pine St. Telephone Cortlandt 1,716. Surveys with auctioneer.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS, ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1897,
At 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
The 3 3-story, high-stoop, brownstone-front dwellings and lots,
Nos. 263, 267, and 269 WEST 131ST STREET.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 24 Pine St.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

German Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

DANCING.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

PROPOSALS.

TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.—Proposals for Electric Wiring.—Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and performing the labor required for the installation of new electric-lighting mains for the Male Department, Manhattan State Hospital, at Ward's Island, N. Y., in accordance with the several drawings and specifications, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M. March 23, 1897, to the undersigned, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals. Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the electric-wiring business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere. Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by a bond of an approved surety company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted. Drawings and specifications may be seen, and forms of proposals obtained, at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats, oysters and clams, fresh cow's milk, and condensed milk for the Manhattan State Hospital, New York City, for a period of six months from April 1, 1897, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M. March 25, 1897, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all bids. Parties submitting bids must be actual dealers in the commodities for which they bid. Full specifications may be obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTICS. ST. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A steady, intelligent young man to secure advertisements for a prominent New York daily; must have good references. Address "New Plan," Box 101 Times Office.

BICYCLES.

Prices ranging
$15.00
20.00
25.00
30.00
35.00
40.00
50.00

BICYCLES AT POPULAR PRICES.

It pays to deal with a reliable house even if you are going to purchase a second-hand bicycle. All prices. All makes.

Among the lot are a few '95 and '96 Spaldings, taken in trade, refinished and made nearly as good as new; also Credendas, Columbias, Hartfords, Crescents, Eries, Gendrons, Victors, Warwicks, Libertys, and Lovells.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

NEW **TANDEM BICYCLES $45** EACH.
For two men or combination, in 3 colors. Department store cycles, $19.50; Johnson cycles, $24.50; Stanley, $29; Eclipse, $35; Liberty, $39; Royal, $39; also, Elmores, Syracuse, etc., 1896 Models, way down.
Above are all new. Thousands to select from.
WILLIS' PARK ROW BI. CO. 23 Park Row, opp. Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotchwoman as chambermaid; thoroughly competent; good references; wages, $20 to $25. Chambermaid, Box 23, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting; references. 506 West 49th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a little coarse washing. Call, Monday, at 909 6th Av., second floor.

COOK, &c.—By a Scotch woman to cook, wash, and iron, or general work of small private family; city or country; city reference. 119 West 19th St., M. Bush.

COOK, &c.—By a cook and laundress; understands all bread and biscuit baking; is a good laundress; references. 348 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish cook; by day; competent in getting up dinners and lunches; good references. 614 3d Av., ring twice.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $25 to $30; good reference. M. C., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By a German-American as cook; city or country; city reference. 155 West 27th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; first-class city reference. 303 East 69th St., ring outside bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; washing, ironing, or plain cooking; best personal references. 240 East 38th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves, remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent young woman; cuts by Taylor system; assist with other work; best reference. 152 East 39th St., Foley's bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined young North German girl in American family as governess to two or more children; teaching German, kindergarten, music, and speaks a good English. Governess, 52 Avenue A.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced German lady; thirty-six; excellent for backward or motherless children; highest references. P., 203 East 48th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—In private family as first kitchenmaid under chef; first-class New York references; disengaged April 5; if required, sooner. Kitchenmaid, care of present employer, Mr. T. Tyson, 6 East Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—As lady's maid; Swiss Protestant; thoroughly experienced; speaking French, German, English; hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; good references. S. P., Box 11, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl; best city references. 223 East 57th St., care Mrs. E. Werner; answer by letter.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; three years' reference. 1,477 Madison Av., Dempsey.

LAUNDRESS.—By woman, to work by the day, week, or month; will do any kind of work; personal reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class city personal reference; city or country. 76 Madison Av.

NURSE.—Lady desires to secure position for nurse for infant or young child. Call, Thursday or Friday, between 2 and 4 o'clock, at 32 West 39th St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; speaks French, German, and English; good seamstress; no objection to travel; best city references. 540 East 11th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as children's nurse; willing to assist with upstairs work; willing and obliging. Mrs. McGrath, 113 East 75th St.

NURSE.—Experienced French nurse wishes the care of child four years old. M. M., 251 West 24th St.

NURSE'S NURSE.—By North German girl to take charge of infant; in private American family. 475 Belmont Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID, &c.—By competent waitress in private family; or parlormaid and assist with waiting; personal city reference. M. B., Box 314 Times, Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good city reference; last lady can be seen. 118 East 51st St.

Washing.

WASHING or IRONING.—By a respectable woman, to go out by the day or week; good city references. L., 204 West 32d St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN DAILY COMPANION, chaperon, for eight years to a young lady in London, England, wishes a similar post, or will act as guide to American ladies visiting England; best references. Mrs. Hubert, 52 Lower Sloane St., London.

OFFICE WORKER.—By young lady; experienced; good penman; rapid. Energy, 25 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, accurate, rapid; refers to late employer. Moderate Salary, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; thoroughly competent man; country preferred; first-class reference. 928 6th Av., Taylor's store.

BUTLER.—As butler; several years' personal reference; sober and good appearance. E. L., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler, valet, or yacht steward; English; good references. W. B., care of A. Bedford, 306 West 114th St.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler; first-class reference. H. G., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

ASSISTANT BUTLER.—By a young man, 25, as assistant butler in private family; best city references. A. S., care Mrs. Cragen, 363 7th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; aged 38; thoroughly understands greenhouse fruits and vegetables and the management of a gentleman's place; wife good poultry and dairy woman; good references. A. H., 487 Court St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German; single; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; four years' references from last place, good milker. A. Gardener, 45 St. Mark's Place, basement.

GARDENER.—By a German; married; practical, long experience in greenhouses, vegetable, fruit, and landscape gardening; ten years' references from last place. H. M., Box 181 Times Office.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young German; first-class barber; as valet; neat and obliging. C. K., 321 Park Av., Hoboken, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By a neat man, 34, as attendant to elderly gentleman, or porter or watchman. Kramer, 158 East 26th St.

ENGINEER.—By a first-class engineer; understands steam, electricity, and refrigerating; handy with any kind of tools; willing to be useful; reference fourteen years from last place. A. B., Box 102 Times Office.

NURSE, &c.—By experienced young Englishman as nurse and attendant to invalid gentleman. F. C. G., Box 277, 1,227 Broadway.

PAGE.—By Swiss boy, as page in gentleman's family, or otherwise; speaks French only; age, 16; good-looking; can be well recommended in the city. A. M., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

PAINTER, &c.—By painter, paperhanger, kalsominer, varnisher; parquet floors reasonably done; city references. Newman, 343 East 19th St.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.
CALIFORNIA.

Two tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)
MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS
of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.
For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

SPRING RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

"A Magnificent Hotel."
THE RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J,
NOW OPEN.
Private suites, with hot and cold sea water baths. Rates, $3.50 to $5. Special rates for Spring season. CARL G. ESSNER, Prop.

THE IRVINGTON.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 20, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 12 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 1:30 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 8:30 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 3 PM for Barbados direct and North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hubert; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Port Tampa; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia.

FRIDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamship Kitty; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 AM for Mexico, per steamship Santo Domingo, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Santo Domingo.")

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 22, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 25, at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27, at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 27 and up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., March 12, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé.. Sat., Mch. 20, 5 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot.. Sat., Mch. 27, 5 A.M.
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Mar. 17,	Noon	Germanic, Apr. 14,	Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 24,	Noon	Teutonic, Apr. 21,	Noon
Britannic, Mar. 31,	Noon	Britannic, Apr. 28,	Noon
Majestic, April 7,	Noon	Majestic, May 5,	Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam und Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

S. S. OBDAM	Saturday,	March 20,	10 A. M.
S. S. VEENDAM	Saturday,	March 27,	10 A. M.

First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MANITOBA.....March 20
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Havel, Tu., Mch. 16,	8PM	Trave, Tu., April 6,	10AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 23,	10AM	Havel, Tu., April 13,	10AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 30,	10AM	Spree, Tu., April 20,	10AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller	Sat., April 17		10 AM

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, Mch. 27,	10 AM	Fulda, April 24,	10 AM
Ems, April 10,	10 AM	Kaiser, May 8,	10 AM
Werra, April 17,	10 AM	Ems, May 15,	10 A. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25,	7AM	Columbia, May 13,	7AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8,	10AM	F. Bismarck, May 27,	10AM
Normannia, Ap. 29,	10AM	Normannia, June 3,	10AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.

Palatia, March 27,	1 PM	Pennsylvania, Apl 3,	7AM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.			

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruises to **NORWAY**, the **NORTH CAPE**, and **SPITZBERGEN** by **TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17** and **JULY 22.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS	March 17	PARIS	April 7
ST. PAUL	March 24	ST. PAUL	April 14
NEW YORK	March 31	ST. LOUIS	April 21

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York, June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.

K'ns't'n, Mar. 17,	3:30PM	Southwark, Mar. 31,	4PM
Westernl'd, Mar. 24,	noon	Noordland, April 7,	noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Mh. 20,	6:30 AM	Lucania, April 10,	11 AM
Campania, Mch. 27,	1 PM	Etruria, April 17,	3 PM
Umbria, Ap'l 3,	6:30 AM	Campania, April 24,	noon

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

PERU	March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu	April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC	April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu	May 1, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Mar. 15
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Wednesday, Mar. 17
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, March 19
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack..Monday, March 22
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany,

SIDEWALK TRAFFIC ABUSES

Seizure of Privileges by Owners of Outside Market Stands and Street Vendors a Growing Evil.

LEGAL PHASE OF THE SUBJECT.

Alderman Ware's Opinion that It Is an Outrage for the Legislature to Authorize Such Obstructions—The Streets Disfigured and the City Injured.

Alderman Frederick A. Ware, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen, has made a close study of the statutes and ordinances relating to sidewalk obstruction and the use of the so-called stoop line for the display and sale of merchandise. Mr. Ware has made a comparatively successful war upon the peddlers and other street vendors who have for some years been trying to gain a foothold on Twenty-third Street, and he declares that no other municipal issue exists which breeds more ill feeling and trouble than this.

In telling his experience with sidewalk obstructions Mr. Ware says that for the first year he was abused by the City Magistrates and newspapers and threatened by the men whose traffic he was endeavoring to shift into its proper channels. Unpleasant as the task was, he knew he was right, and determined to go on with the reform until it was demonstrated that it was possible to have decent streets. Alderman Ware has not studied the Constitutional phase of the question, but takes the same view of the matter as Attorney John F. McIntyre—that it is an outrage for the Legislature to sanction the custom of street obstruction, whether such acts are Constitutional or not.

By the New York City Consolidation act, passed in 1882, as amended in 1888, the power of the Board of Aldermen in this regard is restricted "to grant permits for the erection of booths and stands within the stoop lines, the owner of the premises consenting thereto, for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, fruit, and soda water only," and last year, by Chapter 718 of the Laws of 1896, the Legislature extended these powers by adding "use by bootblacks."

The bill introduced by Mr. Finn, and now before the Mayor, makes it lawful "for the owner or occupant of the premises surrounding the public markets for two blocks in any direction to use the stoop line for the display and sale of merchandise generally."

It is not claimed that the outside market stands have ever had the authority of law. They have been permitted to exist on the supposition that they were a public convenience, but the extent to which they have encroached upon the sidewalks and encouraged the evil of street vending in all directions has led the taxpayers to ask to have them abolished. The men who are leading the controversy in behalf of clear sidewalks do not admit that the use of the so-called stoop line for mercantile purposes of any kind is legal, but as a general thing they would not object to the erection of newsstands and the like, where they might be considered a convenience. The whole discussion springs from the abuse of the privileges which the Board of Aldermen has granted, and from the fact that if one man has a permit to do business on the street, the right cannot be denied to another.

"No complaint has been made of the people doing business inside the markets," said L. J. Callanan to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "It is the class conducting outside stands, filling the sidewalks and hawking on the streets that have brought disgrace upon the city.

"In regard to the Finn bill, an effort is made to avoid calling it special legislation by including all the markets in the city and for a distance of two blocks in any direction. It is special legislation just the same, and to be fair it should make the provisions general throughout the city, authorizing the use of the stoop line only by the consent of property holders or lessees of buildings on both sides. There is no one thing which has created more ill feeling and lawsuits among merchants who would otherwise be friends than the occupation of the stoop line for signs and the exhibition and sale of goods. No merchant objects to the use of the stoop line or walk for the necessary transaction of the business carried on in the building. It is the abuse of this privilege that is complained of. It is this unlawful use of the stoops which has caused, and I believe is causing to-day, great corruption in the police force of this city.

"I have satisfied myself from consultation with able lawyers that all such legislation is unconstitutional, and now that the contest is upon us, I for one intend to see it through. I am not a 'quitter,' and will never surrender until the highest court has decided against me."

MR. HARBURGER ON HOME RULE

Attacks Senator Raines and Advocates a Power of Removal Bill.

At the meeting of the Albemarle Association yesterday, at Odd Fellows' Hall, 325 Bowery, former Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger spoke on "Home Rule for Our Municipality." He advocated the passage by the Legislature of a bill giving the Mayor of New York City the right to remove Police Commissioners during his term of office.

"With but few exceptions," he said, "Mayor Strong is satisfied with the heads of the various departments. When the Mayor had the power to remove, until July 1, 1895, all departments ran smoothly and harmoniously, especially the Police Department. Mayor Strong was then the responsible authority. Give him that power again and the citizens will find no friction or clash in any department of our city.

"The Mayor should be, and must be, the appointing power. Any political party which interferes with the home-rule ideas of the citizens of this city will suffer sure defeat at the next election.

"Senator Raines seeks to again disturb the business interests of the large cities in the State. His iniquitous measure has driven thousands out of business, and has made many a family homeless and penniless. Wherever the issue was made a distinct one against the Raines bill, the voters resented the same.

"The policy of Senator Raines is suicidal to his party. Under our Government the people are guaranteed liberty and non-interference with their personal rights. If Senator Raines insists on passing his amendments he might as well sound the death knell of his party."

SHOOK HANDS WITH AN IMAGE.

Thomas O'Neill's Troubles Because of Familiarity with a Wooden Sailor.

The story told by Thomas O'Neill in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday was so peculiar that Police Magistrate Flammer held him in $500 bail on the charge of destroying the wooden image in front of the cigar store of Mrs. Anna Vogel, 239 Avenue A, and breaking a showcase on Saturday night. O'Neill said he was passing the store, and by some means brushed against the sign. As it is a sailor boy, with outstretched hands, he thought it a joke to shake hands with it. He did so, and the hand of the image broke off. His surprise at this was so great, he said, that he dropped the hand, and it fell into the showcase. A policeman said he saw him, with a crowd of boys, kicking the image around.

Cooper Divorce Suit Hearing.

Considerable interest is being manifested on Staten Island in the suit for absolute divorce against Stephen A. Cooper, a well-known Broadway merchant and yachtsman, which has been brought by his wife, Mary S. Cooper, now of Tompkinsville, which will be begun to-day in the Supreme Court at Richmond. It is alleged that Mr. Cooper, who deserted his wife several years ago, is a bigamist, and is at present living in New Jersey.

B. Altman & Co.

To-morrow, Tuesday, March 16th, will make an unusual display of

TRIMMED MILLINERY

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

Including a number of Paris Model HATS, TOQUES AND BONNETS, as well as those of their own design.

Entrances, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave. (18th St. Elevated Station.)

CHILDREN IN A POLICE CELL.

Locked Up on a Charge of Stealing Two Oranges, but Not Prosecuted.

Mary Caurisi, twelve years old, of Albany Avenue, King's Bridge, and her eight-year-old brother, Michaelo, were locked up in the King's Bridge Police Station Saturday night, charged with having stolen two oranges from John Tague of 345 East Seventy-fourth Street.

The children for some reason were not placed in charge of the Gerry Society, but were kept in the police station all night.

When they were arraigned in Morrisania Police Court before Police Magistrate Mott Tague did not appear, and they were accordingly discharged. The Magistrate directed the policeman who arrested them to take them home.

EULOGIES OF MR. GOODHART.

Memorial Services at the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's Asylum.

Children who are under the protection of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society took part yesterday afternoon in a service in memory of Morris Goodhart, the late President of the orphan asylum of the society. Mr. Goodhart died Feb. 6. Many friends of the institution gathered at the asylum, at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and listened to the child choir.

Dr. Hermann Phillips, the religious instructor at the asylum, delivered a feeling eulogy of the character of Mr. Goodhart. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler of Temple Beth-El spoke of the late President's work in the asylum, and in other fields of labor. Dr. Kohler frequently addressed himself to the children, speaking to them of their benefactor's interest in them and his gratification at whatever good fortune befell any of his charges.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, and Dr. F. de Solo Mendes also made addresses.

TEACHER'S ALLEGED CRUELTY.

Miss Lulu Roberts Said to Have Misused a Rattan.

Charges of cruelty may be made against Miss Lulu Roberts, a teacher in the seventh grammar grade of School No. 16, Brooklyn. Louis Wiebusch of 704 Wythe Avenue claims that Miss Roberts chastised his son because the boy was deficient in his spelling lesson. Miss Roberts says that she used a rattan on young Wiebusch, with the permission of Miss Mary Black, the Principal of the intermediate department.

The boy, Ernst Wiebusch, is thirteen years old, and has been a pupil in Public School No. 16 for two years. His father says that when he returned from school last Thursday his head was a mass of lumps, and that he was bleeding from wounds in the face.

Miss Roberts, who lives at 247 South Ninth Street, said that Ernst is the most incorrigible boy she ever had in the school. She said that she simply used the rattan on his hands, and did not strike him on the head. She also stated that after she had punished him he threw a slate at her, and then jumped out of the window. Miss Black has expelled the boy.

"THE" ALLEN'S EXAMINATION.

No Special Consideration for Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn.

"The" Allen and the seven employes arrested Saturday in the raid of 513 West Broadway were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, accused of conducting a poolroom. Former Justice Callahan and Henry J. Goldsmith appeared for them and asked that examination be held on Wednesday and that the station house bail bonds be continued.

"Wednesday is a holiday," said Mr. Callahan, "and will suit Justice Wauhope Lynn, who will defend them. He is very busy just now."

"If the convenience of any Justice is to be considered," declared Magistrate Cornell, "it will be my own. I consider it disgraceful that the law permits a Justice drawing $6,000 from the city to come into a criminal court and defend lawbreakers. I shall set the examination for Tuesday afternoon. The evidence against these men is conclusive, and they will save time by waiving examination. The case against them was magnificently gotten up, and I shall have to hold them in spite of any Civil Justice who may plead for them."

Mr. Goldsmith said he would examine the complaint, and if the evidence against his clients appeared to him unimpeachable he would ask permission to withdraw his demand for an examination.

ASSAULTED MAN LOCKED UP.

David Aiken Held Because He Would Not Make a Complaint.

David Aiken of 795 Washington Street, who was badly bruised in a row in a Raines law hotel near Twelfth Street, on Washington Street, because he would not treat half a dozen loungers early yesterday morning, was before Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and with him was Michael McElroy, accused of assaulting him. Policeman T. A. Donnelly, a recent appointee, from Charles Street Station, arraigned the two men.

When the Magistrate asked why Aiken had been imprisoned, the policeman replied:

"He wasn't drunk. The Sergeant ordered him locked up, I suppose, because he would not make a complaint."

Aiken said he was detained because he could not identify McElroy as one of his assailants.

"I never heard of anything so preposterous," said the Magistrate. "Your arrest was an outrage, and I advise you to lay your case before the Police Commissioners."

Aiken and McElroy were both discharged. The matter was brought to the attention of Capt. Petty of the Charles Street Station, and he promised to have the Sergeant in court to-day to make an explanation. He said that Sergt. Norton, who was in charge at the time, is an old and careful officer, and the Captain thought the fault in this case lies with the new policeman.

Richmond County Supreme Court.

The Spring term of the Supreme Court in Richmond County, Justice Wilmot M. Smith presiding, will begin at Richmond this morning. There are ninety-three civil cases on the calendar, being the largest number in the history of Staten Island. The Grand Jury will have many important cases. The first case will be that of Miss Emma Pounding, the teacher of the Pleasant Plains School, who was arrested and held under $500 bail, charged with having cruelly beaten George W. Newbury, one of her scholars.

LEAGUED WITH THE TRUSTS

The Report of the Lexow Committee Intended to Blind the People.

SENATOR CANTOR DISCUSSES IT

No Effort to Bring Corporations to Terms Ever Likely to be Made by Republicans—The Time Coming When the Voters Will Act.

ALBANY, March 14.—Senator Jacob A. Cantor, the Democratic leader in the State Legislature, has some decided opinions about trusts and the work of the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee. In discussing the question to-night, the Senator said:

"The Democrats in the Legislature felt that the report of Senator McCarren in defense of the Sugar Trust was a cruel blow, aimed at the prospects, now so favorable, of party success this Fall. It is the first time in the history of the party that a representative of it has so flagrantly departed from its policy on a subject so vital and an issue created and forced by us in compliance with public sentiment. The first anti-trust bill and the only effective judicial proceeding instituted by State officers to destroy these vicious combinations were made by Democratic Representatives. It was a Democratic Attorney General that destroyed the Sugar Trust originally and forced it to fly for protection to New Jersey.

"The party to-day, notwithstanding the report made by a Democratic Senator, is just as unaterably opposed to trusts, and is more than ever determined to prevent their existence and to wipe out those that now exist. The Democratic Senators and Assemblymen will demand and insist upon vigorous and prompt action during the present session to pass some law which will be effective in this respect.

"The investigation was conducted, as we had predicted, while the resolution was up for consideration. After sitting for several weeks and threshing old straw and permitting an open and notorious defiance by trust representatives of the dignity and power of the committee, making no effort whatever to have its mandates respected by these violators of the law, they simply announce that trusts and combinations exist. It was purely the labors of a mountain bringing forth a mouse.

"The recommendations which they make with reference to proposed enactments will not reach these trusts, and so the session being almost over, no bill even embodying the recommendations of the majority of the committee has yet been introduced, nor will a measure be presented which will hurt these trusts at all. It is the height of folly to suppose that a committee representing the party which has been benefited by heavy campaign contributions would undertake to punish their benefactors.

"The bills to be proposed will probably contain most of the suggestions recommended by representatives of these trusts. The report furnishes no information to the Legislature as to what should be done in order to prevent the watering of stock by over-capitalization, which, to my mind, is one of the most serious abuses now existing. If companies and corporations are permitted to issue stock upon which the people must pay dividends without the corporation deriving any just compensation for such stock, it means, in order that dividends can be paid thereon, wages must be reduced, prices must be enhanced, and committed detrimental to the general public. There are many corporations in this State of whose capital stock to-day, upon which large dividends are being paid, 50 per cent. represent no value of any kind. They have simply been gifts to a favored few who originated the corporation, and for which the corporation did not, and never has, received any return. And while it is generally conceded in the report that over-capitalization lies at the foundation of trusts, yet the committee says that it cannot suggest a remedy, although to-day the stock corporation law prohibits the issue of stock and bonds for only an actual cash or property return; yet this committee intentionally declares that such a provision in the law is altogether too radical, and would interfere with the commercial development of the State.

"The people, therefore, will not be deceived by the report of this committee. It was created for the purpose of deceiving the people into the belief that the investigation would be sincerely and honestly and thoroughly conducted. Thus far this session has shown a strong friendly regard for corporations engaged in the plundering of the public. No gas bill has yet been reported from committee, nor is it probable that one will be reported that will reduce the price of gas, or put the companies under municipal regulation or supervision. It is discouraging, indeed, to know that the political power and control of the Republican majority will not permit any hostile legislation to corporations, however meritorious and however necessary in the interests of the people, to be passed. Last year the Anti-Trust bill reached the Governor, after most determined efforts to pass it through the Legislature, but he refused to sign it. This year the same bill sleeps in the committees to which it has been referred. It is unfortunate indeed that this Legislature will not rise, irrespective of party, to the consideration of such measures, non-partisan in their character, as the people demand.

"The time must come, and I believe is approaching very rapidly, when the tyranny of political power will not be permitted by the people to interfere with the enactment of just laws, non-political in their character. It is an abuse that has grown to tremendous proportions. There was a time in this State when Senators and Assemblymen were permitted to exercise their individual judgment, and unless this session differs from previous sessions in this respect, the political revolution must result. The great unrest and discontent now existing in every locality, not only in this State, but elsewhere, are due to the concentration and abuse of both political power and capital. There are already indications shown in the results of the recent town meetings and Spring elections, of a rapidly growing change in public sentiment, and the continued arrogance and constant evidences of tyranny on the part of those now in political control of this State are surely leading to a political revolution."

A Texas Anti-Insurance Move.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 14.—State's Attorney General Crane yesterday filed suit against each of the fire insurance companies doing business in Texas, alleging that they are violating the trust law by entering into agreements to fix insurance rates. The petition prays that defendants be perpetually enjoined from carrying out such agreement, and that the permits to do business in Texas be canceled.

Arrival of Consul McDaniel.

R. P. McDaniel, United States Consul at Bahia, arrived yesterday on the steamship Grecian Prince.

Spring 1897.

Millinery Opening,

Monday & Tuesday, March 15th & 16th.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CIVIL SERVICE EXTENSION.

Trustee Henriques Wants Bridge Employes to be Appointed by Competitive Examination.

A resolution to place the Brooklyn Bridge employes under civil service rules will be introduced by Trustee Henriques at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees. The proposed resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, By Section 9, Article 5 of the Constitution of the State of New York, 'appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and of all civil divisions thereof * * * shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, as far as practicable, shall be competitive,' and

"Whereas, This board is of the opinion that such section applies to the employes of the Brooklyn Bridge; therefore be it

"Resolved, That in all future appointments to permanent position on the bridge, except heads of departments, this board apply to the Civil Service Boards of the two cities for such men as they may need in the proportion of two from Brooklyn and one from New York; and the Mayors of the Cities of New York and Brooklyn are hereby respectfully requested to take such steps as may be necessary to place the said appointments under the Civil Service Boards of the two cities, and to classify the same. This resolution to take effect on the first day of April, 1897, but shall not apply to men hired on emergencies or where such employment may be only temporary in its duration."

The appointments of bridge employes have been made generally on merit, but some dissatisfaction has been caused by the fact that six of the last nine appointees came from this city, and the charge that these men were appointed at the instance of Edward Lauterbach.

HAD LADIES' VISITING CARDS.

Supposed Boardinghouse Thief Armed with Prominent Names.

Francis Frings of 268 West Thirty-eighth Street was held in $1,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Flammer in Yorkville Police Court yesterday on the charge of stealing from the boarding house of Mrs. Elenora Feely, 34 West Thirty-eighth Street. Frings was arrested late Saturday afternoon, and when searched by the police a number of ladies' visiting cards were found in his possession.

Among the cards were those of Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, 210 Central Park South; Mrs. Henry Robert Tifft, 334 Central Park West; Mrs. Edward H. Hooper, 59 Fifth Avenue, and Mrs. I. C. Keeler, 57 West Fifty-third Street. Frings's excuse for having the cards was that he was agent for a live stock insurance company and received them in the regular course of his business. The testimony at the hearing was that the young man visited Mrs. Feely's boarding house twice to look at her rooms. After each visit articles of value were missed.

ADVICE TO YOUNG DOCTORS.

Dr. Helmuth's Parting Counsel to His Senior Class in Surgery.

Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Professor of Surgery in the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, delivered his fifteenth annual Sunday lecture of advice to the senior class and its friends yesterday afternoon in the college classroom, at Avenue A and Sixty-third Street. Before the lecture there was a piano and a vocal solo.

Dr. Helmuth drew a distinction between the successful physician and the eminent physician. The former, he said, might well be happy from a material standpoint, while the eminent doctor, bound up in his profession, might be unable to receive the beauty and light of the world's happiness.

"Above all," said Dr. Helmuth, "be charitable. Just as the merchant handles his goods, the Wall Street man his bonds and gold, the lawyer his briefs, so the young physician, his finer sensibilities blunted in the dissecting room, may regard the human body as so much material by the manipulation of which he earns his livelihood. But this is wrong.

"The poorest person that comes before you for advice or treatment has somewhere in his nature a spark of goodness, that your kindness and gentleness and mercy may cause to burn brightly again.

"Don't lose your humanity. Many doctors do. Don't shut yourself up with your profession, and say you and it are sufficient unto yourselves; meet your fellow-practitioners in social intercourse away from the sick room and the medical society.

"Don't think you can get along without love. Perhaps this is the most important quality in the nature of a physician that may tend to lead him toward happiness. Love your profession, love your books, love your wife, your children, and your home."

Dr. Helmuth, in closing, thanked the class for its gift to him, a little gold and silver Japanese idol. His students applauded him heartily.

Stolen Tickets Recovered.

Detectives Oppenheim and Farley of the Central Office were passing Madison Square Garden Saturday night when a ticket speculator offered to sell tickets to the Sportsmen's show at a reduced price. They arrested him on suspicion, and learned that a package of 200 tickets had been stolen from the management of the show. In Jefferson Market Court yesterday the man said he was John Williams of 325 East Twenty-sixth Street. He would not say where he got the 60 tickets found on him, and Magistrate Cornell held him in $500 for examination.

To Aid Cretan Refugees.

A lecture on Greece will be given to-night at Chickering Hall, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, by J. P. Leotzakos of the University of Athens. It will be illustrated with 100 stereopticon views of ancient and modern Greece, and with many portraits, including those of King George and the royal family, and the Prime Minister. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the fund for the Cretan refugees in Greece. The national hymn of Greece and other Greek songs will be sung, accompanied by an orchestra.

Shipwrecked Seamen Brought Home.

The French steamship Ville de Brest, which arrived yesterday from West Indian ports, brought seven of the seamen of the American bark Geneva, which drifted ashore and was wrecked off the Harbor of Aux Cayes on Feb. 28. Capt. Smith, Master of the bark, remained, to look after the owners' interests.

There are many men who wear overcoats, even in winter, as little as possible—in Spring not at all. Think it a proof of health, of a good constitution.

The way to have good health is to take care of it.

Overcoats for anybody, any taste, any purse.

$12 to $20 serge-lined; $20 to $30 silk-lined.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ST. STEPHEN'S MAY REMOVE

Talk of the Congregation Buying Transfiguration Chapel, Reported to be for Sale on the West Side.

BUT CHRIST CHURCH OBJECTS.

Another Low Church Neighbor Only Two Blocks Distant Not Desired—A Possible Veto—The Chapel Congregation Raising Funds to Keep the Property.

Various reports have been circulated recently as to the future of Transfiguration Chapel, at the Boulevard and Sixty-ninth Street, and Protestant Episcopal church circles in the diocese are wondering what will be the future of this interesting adjunct to the up-town work of "The Little Church Around the Corner."

The chapel was established about fifteen years ago by the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, and the Rev. Edward C. Houghton, nephew of Dr. Houghton, became its vicar. Mr. Houghton is now rector of the American Church, in Munich, Bavaria.

Despite the ritualistic tendencies obtaining in the services there, the work of the chapel has, from the first, been of a successful nature. It has been an open secret, however, that the parent church has for some time been willing to dispose of the mission chapel. Soon after this became known overtures were begun to arrange for securing the building by St. Stephen's Church of Forty-sixth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and statements have even appeared in print to the effect that such arrangements had been perfected and that St. Stephen's Church would remove to its newly acquired home in the early Summer. No confirmation of the rumor that such a purchase has been consummated could be had from any of the diocesan authorities yesterday. On the contrary, it was said that the proposition for the reported change of location on the part of St. Stephen's Church had not been officially before the Standing Committee, the deciding authority in such matters.

Opposition to the removal of St. Stephen's Church to the location at the Boulevard and Sixty-ninth Street is decidedly strong among the people of Christ Church, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, rector, at the corner of Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard, only two blocks distant. As Dr. Shipman is a member of the Standing Committee it is considered that he will have the deciding voice in the matter, and that none of his colleagues in the committee is likely to oppose his wish in the premises. It is contended that there is not room in that district for two churches of the same type of churchmanship. Both are classed as exponents of the Low Church wing, while the present Transfiguration Chapel belongs to the High Church order, and would, naturally, draw to itself only people of its own way of thinking in the neighborhood.

A few years ago there was a somewhat similar situation when the congregation of Transfiguration Chapel opposed the location of Dr. Shipman's church at Seventy-first Street as an encroachment on their territory. Their protest, however, was not heeded.

While the parent church is threatening to take away from the congregation of Transfiguration Chapel its spiritual home, that congregation is working to secure its independence and to hold the chapel for itself. The Rev. L. C. Rich, the vicar, and his friends are making an earnest endeavor to raise the funds necessary to purchase the property. It was said by a member of the Standing Committee the other day that they have already promises of the major part of the sum required, which is in the neighborhood of $60,000.

LENTEN ORGAN RECITALS.

To-night in Holy Trinity, Harlem, and Afternoons in Other Churches.

An unusually large number of Lenten organ recitals are announced for the present penitential season in the Episcopal churches in this city. At St. Michael's Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters is the rector, Robert J. Winterbottom, the organist, will give a recital at 4 o'clock every Thursday afternoon.

On Wednesday afternoons at 4 o'clock there will be organ recitals at St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, of which the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford is the rector, by W. S. Chester, the organist, and choir director.

On Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock W. C. Macfarlane, organist of All Souls' Church, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, of which the Rev. E. Heber Newton is the rector, will give recitals. In addition to the instrumental music there will be performances by soloists, and the full church choir will assist at one of the recitals, to be announced later.

This evening Walter C. Gale, organist of Holy Trinity Church, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, of which the Rev. Dr. C. DeW. Bridgman is the rector, will give a recital on the organ in that church.

A CHURCH'S PRAYER CARDS.

Novel Means Adopted by a Denver Congregation to Raise Money.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Denver, Col., has a debt of $41,000. The congregation is making an effort to raise the funds by a novel method. The subject is kept before the minds of the people by the distribution of "prayer cards." These cards or leaflets, specimens of which have been received in this city, bear on the front cover the words "pray for us." On the inside is the story of the needs of the church and the following prayer:

"O gracious Father, if the time has come when St. Mark's and its people can be made, notwithstanding their sins, instruments to glorify Thee, put it into the hearts of those to whom Thou hast given means to free us from our debt, that all our energies and income may be devoted to the furtherance of the Gospel of Thy dear son, and to Him shall be all the glory now and forevermore. Amen."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

Our reductions in prices have been very sweeping to make room for the latest designs from our factories.

1 Colonial Parlor Suit, (3 pcs.,) in damask, reduced from $290 to $250.

1 Mahogany Parlor Suit, (3 pcs.,) in Damask, reduced from $96 to $87.

1 Chippendale Parlor Suit, (3 pcs.,) Mahogany Finish Frames in Tapestry, reduced from $31 to $22.

We have many other beautiful examples of Sheraton, Colonial, Chippendale, Renaissance * * * every artistic period, now marked far below their value to make room for Spring goods.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A small bit of card, with the word "No" marked in plain black letters, has recently been placed conspicuously on the desk of a well-known and successful merchant, whose office is less than a mile from the Equitable Building. It is a sad epitome of the prevalent hard times, and the frequent untrustworthiness of human nature. The merchant has put the sign there to educate himself into saying "No." He enjoys a reputation as a big-hearted, generous man. Friends and fellow-merchants could always count on his bank account and kindly nature to keep them out of business difficulties, and he dealt out aid in other directions with open and lavish hand. But within the past year he has suffered from serious losses through betrayals of his confidence and the dishonesty of a number of persons he has aided. Recently, while watching his office boy scribbling listlessly with pen and ink, the merchant said to him: "Suppose you stop that and write the word 'No' on a card for me!" The boy did so and was afterward astonished to find it on his employer's desk. It also excited attention from others who had occasion to call on the merchant. One of them made bold to ask what it meant.

"It means," replied the merchant, "that whenever any one asks me for a favor now and I am inclined to say 'Yes' at once, I look at my little sign. It helps me to say 'No,' and gives me a chance for more serious reflection."

***

Captain Chapman was making his first afternoon round on Sixth Avenue the other day, and was conversing with a companion when he saw a mild, dreamy Italian fruit vendor standing on the corner of Thirty-second Street.

"Here, move on out of this," said the Captain, gruffly. The Italian was startled from his dreams for an instant, and he reached down, as though to push his cart away. The Captain resumed his walk.

"That fellow didn't know you," said his companion.

The Captain glanced back. The Italian was still standing, dreamily watching for customers. The police officer turned back.

"Why don't you move out of here when you're told?" he said.

The Italian looked at him for a moment. "You owna da store?" he asked, as he glanced at several clerks who were cleaning the sidewalk and arranging the window displays.

"No," said the Captain. "I'm the Police Captain."

The Italian opened his eyes just a trifle. "Ah, you owna everyt'ing," he said. Then he picked up the handle of his push cart and trundled it away.

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An amusing feature at a recent meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club was furnished by the fact that while the subject slated for discussion was "Fabian Socialism," few, if any, of the members and guests present knew what that term implied. The presiding officer, in introducing the first speaker and announcing the subject, admitted that he had not the faintest idea of what "Fabian Socialism" was until about an hour before the meeting was to take place, when he hastily consulted an encyclopaedia and read the definition of the term. He did this, he said, because he thought it necessary to acquaint himself with the subject before venturing any remarks upon it. It was not until the preliminary discussions had taken place and the closing argument was about to be made that the first speaker remembered that she—it happened to be a woman—had forgotten to give a definition of the subject, and then the long looked-for explanation came, but in such abstruse terms that it had to be repeated twice before the audience finally grasped its actual meaning.

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Persons who ride down the Bowery after dark are impressed with a remarkable sight as they pass Houston Street. There is an illuminated cross on the steeple of St. Augustine's Chapel, which comes upon the vision like an apparition if the night is dark. Nothing can be seen of the church or steeple. Just as the corner of Houston Street is reached the eye catches sight of the flaming cross, away up in the darkness. So far as one can see, it has no connection with a building. It appears to be stationary in the sky, and is a pure golden flame, with the distinct shape of a cross.

***

For a joke some person had pinned on the back of a very portly man the other night a sign, "Bootblack Inside." All unconscious of this he walked up Broadway until the sign caught the eye of a man slightly exhilarated. He eyed the sign for a moment, then went up to the fat man. "Say," he said, "sure y' didn't swallow the chair, too!"

***

After 2 o'clock in the morning passengers on the trains of the elevated railroad do not look upon boisterousness with favor. The majority of them are tired and sleepy. A growl in unison greeted the appearance of four young men who entered a car at Park Row the other night. They talked and laughed aloud until several nervous-looking men meditated a personal assault, while the guard stood near them with a scowl. To make matters more disagreeable they tried to sing. Several hisses greeted their efforts. They heard it, and smiled at each other. One of them gave an almost imperceptible sign. The chord that greeted this awakened every person in the car, so true, so clear, and sweet it was. The hisses stopped and every one looked interested. From that moment those young men delighted the passengers with their music. When the young men got out at Seventy-second Street, a round of applause followed them, and even the guard said, "You're all right."

***

At the Virginia Day Nursery recently a group of youngsters were playing in one of its rooms under the pleased supervision of the matron. They were seated blissfully around a table, imitating the members of a household at their evening meal, and a bright-eyed little Italian señorita, who took the part of the mother, was engaged in pouring the tea. The matron was congratulating herself on the temporary reign of order and harmony, when the diminutive Italian mamma, who had seemed to be in the height of good humor, suddenly kicked over the table, and, running to each of her playmates, slapped them all with a hearty good will. "Teresa! Teresa!" cried the horrified matron, rushing to the rescue of the surprised and vociferous children. "What is the matter with you? What did those poor children do to you?"

"Oh, not'in'," responded the small culprit. "I was n' mad at 'em. Dat's de way me fadder did dissa morning. He knocka de table, an' he slap me mudder an' slap me, jess lik-a dat."

FANCY FLANNELS.

Scotch Flannels, for Women's, Men's and Children's wear, 15, 25 & 35 cts. per yard.

French Printed Flannels in new Spring styles; figured and striped, 45 and 50 cents per yard.

Short lengths of French Printed Flannels reduced to 35 cents per yard.

Fancy All-Wool Striped Flannels,—a large assortment, 25 and 33 cents per yard.

All-Wool Embroidered Skirting Flannels, in simple as well as elaborate designs, 50 cents to $2.00 per yard.

Complete lines of the well-known Gilbert and Ballardvale White Flannels.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

UNION LABOR MEN CONFER

Another Blast at the Weekly Meeting Against Senator Ellsworth's Anti-Cartoon Bill.

PERIL OF PRISON-MADE GOODS.

Samuel Gompers Says the Natural Result Is to Reduce Wages—A Plan to Build a Labor Temple on Premises and Without Capital.

The Central Labor Union yesterday received a letter from District Assembly 253, Building Constructors, Knights of Labor, complaining that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company refused to give transfers at many of its points in violation of its charter.

Delegate Ryan of the photo-engravers called attention to what he said were the obnoxious points in the Ellsworth bill prohibiting the publication of any one's portrait or cartoons of any one without his consent. He said:

"The right of papers to print cartoons has been conceded for 500 years. Muzzle the press, and you don't know where the evil will end. The bill, if passed, will drive most of the photo-engravers out of business. Then there are the paper makers, the printers, the machinists, and others. A whole army of workmen will be thrown out of work and remain idle."

Chairman Mahr said that the Labor Legislative Committee in Albany had been instructed to oppose the bill, and would do so when it comes up before the Senate committee.

Delegate Daniel Harris said there were several bills in the Legislature that were ostensibly in favor of labor, but if they were passed they would simply be an entering wedge to the wholesale competition between prison labor and free labor.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who was present, also spoke on the subject. He said that the danger from prison labor was that prices of goods were cut down in the open market, and the reduction of the workingmen's wages followed.

The meeting thereupon appointed Delegates Harris, Fitzgerald, and O'Brien as a committee to go to Albany and confer with the Prison Commissioners to-morrow.

A letter was received from the Commissioners of Public Parks, in reply to a set of resolutions the Central Labor Union had sent protesting against the city giving any part of Union Square to the Metropolitan Street Railway for the purpose of straightening out the curve at Fourteenth Street. The letter said that two plans had been submitted to the Park Department, one for an underground one and another to cut a roadway through the park; but neither plan had been accepted.

Aaron Wilkes of Trenton was allowed the floor to explain a scheme by which the Central Labor Union could build a "labor temple" on promises to pay. All that was needed, he said, was to issue scrip redeemable by the rents and profits of the temple, and to give the scrip to building contractors and building-materials dealers in lieu of money. Mr. Wilkes, however, did not explain how the Central Labor Union would obtain the land to build on without money.

The committee that was appointed to complain to Police Commissioner Roosevelt against a policeman for arresting a bakers' picket in front of Mrs. Freitag's bakery, against which a boycott was declared, reported that Inspector Cortright told them that the policeman would be tried on the charges.

The Central Labor Union reinstated the Electrical Workers' Union, that had been suspended for having engaged for their ball musicians who were not represented in the Central Labor Union.

More Strikes Promised To-day.

Several cloakmakers' shop meetings were held yesterday to prepare demands for an advance of wages, and which will be presented to the manufacturers to-day and to-morrow. The shirtmakers reported that several strikes had been won, and that more strikes would be ordered to-day.

Held for Robbing a Boston Jeweler.

Fred Whitney, twenty-four years old, and Fred Kenny, twenty-six years old, the two men who were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court on Saturday by Central Office detectives as suspicious persons, were again arraigned in that court yesterday on the charge of robbing Samuel Carro, a Boston jeweler, of $1,620 worth of jewelry on Feb. 25. Mr. Carro identified the men without hesitation, and Magistrate Wentworth committed them to await requisition papers. The police say they are professional thieves.

Central American Exposition.

The Central American Exposition will begin to-day at Guatemala City, Guatemala. Many American manufacturers have availed themselves of the invitation to exhibit their goods during the four months the exposition will last, and it is hoped in consequence of the exhibition the export trade will be increased considerably.

Shot by an Angry Brother.

OXFORD, Penn., March 14.—Peter and Harry Watson, brothers, quarreled last night, and Harry came off second best in the fight. He said at the time that he would kill his brother, and when he met him this morning on the street, he poured a load of shot from a shotgun into Peter's body. Harry was arrested and committed to jail without bail. Peter was taken to a hospital in Philadelphia, where 200 shot were picked from his body. He can hardly survive his injuries.